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Season Of Lights

Artist—Ranmchandra Shukla

GOA AND DICTATORSHIP IN PORTUGAL

(See Page 3)

Short Story By HUGH K. MATHEWS

The Scorpion Cure

Augustus Henry sold all his medicine bottles and netted a huge profit—only to get himself stung in the end!

Addressing a crowd at the weekly village 'hat,' the well-dressed young man spoke as expertly and fluently as a high pressure salesman.

He told that he was a doctor who had come all the way from Madras just to make available this remarkable remedy. That it was a cure for scorpion bite and was guaranteed to relieve pain instantaneously. That one drop and 'poof' the pain would disappear.

"..... and for a mere four annas", he added glibly, "you can have this wonderful medicine whose relief from that most painful sting is magical....". Agustus Henry paused and his green eyes whisked expertly over the blank faces of the crowd, and instantly his confidence sank into his highly polished yellow leather shoes.

All his tall talk he knew was getting him nowhere. Instinctively, his eyes turned to the huge packing case that lay beside him and he swore silently.

Eight hundred bottles there! He had paid five rupees to have the confounded case carried over from the station about three miles away.

Where was that fellow Ramarow? To have said that these villagers were intelligent? Bah! If they had an iota of intelligence they would never have failed to have fallen under his spell. But all they did were to stare like a lot of sheep. It seemed as if his breath and expense were wasted needlessly.

And that one hundred rupees which he required for the races tomorrow? It didn't sem as if he were going to collect it.

True the stuff in the bottle was just a concoction. He had thought it such a brilliant idea. This village was supposed to be rich. The villagers had made a fortune during the war, working for the military units that had been stationed in the neighbourhood. Henry gazed around. Most of the women present had on gold neck-bands. Rich? Yes. But the fools refused to part with any of their cash. It seemed certain that his enterprise was doomed. A miracle only would save it—otherwise .....

Suddenly there came a divergence and to Henry came wild hope. The crowd before him parted to admit a young man. with only a loin cloth on, the villager, his face distorted with pain, stumbled forward moaning noisily. His left palm was gripping firmly his right wrist. Coming up to Henry, the young man moaned: "Ohh—! A scorpion has stung me. Oh...h...h!" and he thrust forward his right hand.

Henry noticed that the thumb was discoloured apparently through the application of some remedy, and he saw, too, that the hand shook violently.

Here was the miracle he had been waiting for, thought Henry; but suddenly came another thought and his heart missed a a beat.

For when his concoction failed to give the instantaneous relief he had been boasting of, he would probably be hounded out of the market place. Furtively Henry threw a glance at that part of the crowd that was between him and the road which led to the station. He noticed with dismay that a considerable number stalwart young villagers had assembled just there and instinctively his eyes shot to his canary coloured shoes. He groaned.

These shoes, besides being his best uair, were certainly not suitable for surinting purposes. As he stood he was finding them painful, and to ave to run in them! He shivered; and was abruptly jerked back to reality by the man's noisy moans.

Opening a bottle of the concoction, Henry applied a drop on the affected thumb. He glanced at the man's distorted face and thought glumly of having to discard his beautiful shoes. Run for it he would undoubtedly have to.....

Suddenly into Henry's face came a look of sheer amazement.

Was he dreaming? Henry blinked his eyes rapidly and looked again. Yes, sure enough, the man's distorted features had disappeared and into the face had come a look of relief. The victim smiled widely.

"Has the pain gone?", croaked Henry, astonished. He could not suppress the note of surprise in his voice.

The villager grinned. He shook his affected hand joyfully:

"Yes, the pain's all gone, Sahib —give me two bottles of the medicine....."

Twenty minutes later and still in a dazed condition, Henry dropped on to his empty packing case; and taking out a bright yellow bandana wiped his sweating face.

Phew! He had put it across them! He still could hardly realise his luck. He had, in fifteen minutes, sold out every single bottle to the clamouring crowd. Two hundred rupees! Beyond all his dreams. That young villager.....

Henry searched the now thinning crowd. Where was that young chap? He must give him a "buckshees". But the young man had disappeared. In his delight he had apparently gone straight home.....

* * * *

In a second class compartment Agustus Henry sat back comfortably and read the "Racer". He would make his fortune now with that two hundred. In the opposite corner of the compartment an aged R. C. Priest was seated, but other than nodding at him on his entry, Henry remained aloof behind his Racer.

The train had just started to pull out of the station when abruptly the door was violently burst open and into the carriage scrambled a passenger. The new comer grinned apologetically.

"Just made it", he gasped.

At the sound of his voice Agustus Henry jerked down the paper and set up. Recognition was mutual.

"Oh, hallo, Doctor", grinned the new comer and his delight was pronounced.

"Hallo! Hallo!", muttered Henry vaguely and again slipped behind the Racer.

But the villager's enthusiasm was overflowing. There was acute eagerness in his voice when he said:

"See Doctor, the finger is quite normal—that medicine was wonderful—the cure was instantaneous...."

Agustus Henry cursed behind the paper.

"Drat the idiot!", he muttered fiercely. For Agustus Henry was wanting to forget all about the business. But the grateful young fool kept on:

"Yes, Father", he was talking to the Priest, "that gentleman there is a doctor". Agustus Henry cursed again. "He has a remarkable cure for scorpion bite....."

Scorpion bite?" Henry heard the old priest's thin voice ask: "Did you say scorpion bite? Why, I have tried every advertised patent but have never found anything that gave instant relief...."

"But this medicine is guaranteed", the young villager put in earnestly. "Shouldn't I know? Didn't I try it?"

"Are you so sure?" asked the Priest.

"Sure!" The villager laughed. "Doctor!" he called and Henry reluctantly put down the paper: "Father here wants a sure cure for scorpion...."

"Yes", interrupted the Priest, "in my mission scorpions abound and daily my people are being stung. If I can get a certain cure—I mean, the relief must be instantaneous.... why, my mission itself will purchase at least a hundred bottles....and you may be sure then that all the missions....but I must be certain.."

"But I tell you, Father, I had personal experience only a few hours ago. I got stung by a huge black one—the pain was terrible and one drop and in a second the pain was gone....what, Doctor?" He turned to Henry with shining eyes "Tell Father about it....."

"Yes, yes", put in the Priest quietly. "But how am I to know that you two have not planned—you must pardon me", he added hastily: "But I have to be careful—I have been stung", he laughed "by human reptiles, I mean, besides, I can't run any risks....I've seen young children suffering and I cannot play with any treatment that is not efficatious ...."

The villager sat up: "why, of course, we will show you". His voice quivered with excitement: "What a fool to have forgotten". He winked at Henry. "Here you are".

He picked up a soiled canvas bag that lay beside him and opened it: "Here you are", he said again and inserting his hand into the bag he drew forth....hell! Yes, an enormous black scorpion:

"This is the one that stung me." He thrust out his fist with the black thing wriggling violently: "See what a huge fellow it is...."

"Mind, it will sting you!!" involuntarily squealed Henry; but the villager grinned:

"No it won't! Your medicine, besides giving instant relief, has, I think, made me immune from further stings." He turned to the Priest: "See, Father....it's vicious tail....notice the size of the sting....and now we'll show you how efficacious the medicine is." He rose and went over to the berth in which Henry sat and sank down beside him:

"Now Father, as this scorpion won't sting me the Doc. here will allow himself to be stung...."

But Henry jerked erect: "Here, I say!" he croaked.

The young villager looked at him and grinned,

"Let it sting you on the back of your hand," he suggested.....

"But....but", gasped Henry, his face white, "I....I haven't any medicine left...."

The villager's eyes opened wide: "You mean to say you sold all....?"

Henry nodded rapidly. He must play for time: "Yes....yes," he stammered, "I sold two hundred rupees worth and I I...." He received a sudden inspiration: "I wanted to give you something...."

"Me!" echoed the villager, puzzled. "Why did you want to give me a reward...."

"Because," stuttered Henry stretching his face in a smile: "because you advertised...."

"But it cured me," put in the youth still puzzled: "However here's a chance of making your fortune from your medicine." He slipped closer to Henry: "Sit down Doctor, don't worry—I have a bottle of your medicine and we'll show the Priest how definite your relief is, and". He winked prodigiously: "This time I'll want a commission on the sales.... now show me your hand...." But Henry only stared. He gulped rapidly.

"God, what has he to do? How to get out of this predicament? This young idiot was so certain of the potency of the medicine. If only the train would come to a stop he would....

And Henry noticed with dismay that he was up against the corner of the berth. He would have to leap over the centre bunk and dart for the door. Ugh! The huge black scorpion was a horrible creature. He would surely die if the domn thing stung him....

Henry sighed with relief. The train came to a stand. He heard the Priest saying and dragging his eyes away from the rightful creature which was so close to his hand, he found the Priest at the door:

"Well, young man, came down to my mission any time with your certain cure and I'll buy a couple of hundred bottles....but you must give me proof...." He laughed heartily and left.

Augustus Henry looked about him like a trapped animal.

Should he make a rush for it? He glanced at the villager and suddenly noticed that he was a powerful young chap. And that scorpion was still within an inch of his hand. Ugh!

Henry suddenly noticed that his companion was grinning at him widely.

"Well, Doctor? What about it?"

"About—about what?" stammered Henry.

"The money, of course....I want that two hundred rupees." His voice was dangerously calm. He was now far different to the stupid looking villager, even with only a loin cloth on, that Henry had from the outset taken him to be. Henry gave one glance at the piercing black eyes and knew that he was beaten. Silently, he extracted the money and made it over.

The young man lazily rose to his feet and went over to the door as the train started to pull out of the station. Opening it he turned and grinned: "Well, thanks Doc...."

"But—but how did you know?" asked Henry.

The young man laughed gaily: "You see old man, it was just your bad luck that I happened to be on the spot. You see, I am carrying on research work on scorpions....trying to find a real cure....I had run short of funds and went over to that village to raise subscriptions, which trouble you saved me....In exchange for your trouble, I am giving you this." He threw across the scorpion which dropped with a sickening thud on to the bunk beside Henry, making Henry leap with surprising agility over the middle bunk:

"Don't get frightened of it, old chap....it's only made from rubber ..." and turning he sprang expertly from the running train just before it left the platform....

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

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GOA AND DICTATORSHIP IN PORTUGAL

By Kamaladevi

India can no longer consider the Goanese people as aliens. They must share the freedom of the common motherland along with others.

Not since 1942 has India been so shaken as by the occasional bits of news of happenings in Goa that trickle out through the cracks in the iron curtain which has been drawn over that unhappy country. In spirit more than a decade divides 1946 from 1942. That time India was like an elephant who has been cruelly prodded into an unprecedented ferocity by a piercing scimitar thrust into the breast.

Today, India is slowly but surely coming into her own, confident of a new strength and pregnant with fruitful possibilities for tomorrow. The condemned 'felons' of 1942 are today practically at the helm of the State. It is therefore not only incredible, but absolutely intolerable that such atrocities as are taking place in Goa, should be inflicted on our kith and kin and what is even more outrageous, within the frontiers of our own country.

Like Foreign People

Goa has been a sealed book to most Indians. We have little or no conception of its characteristics or its culture. We may have been struck by the fact that such a large section of its population (about ten per cent. roughly), should have had to seek its fortune outside the province of its birth. Few have perhaps even stopped to ponder on the obvious conclusion that this means it cannot support its population. But then Goa has come to seem a dim far-away place, almost in another continent. When the recent struggle started, there were not people wanting who said, "but what have we to do with Goa. It is after all another Government."

The natural kinship we have felt with the people of the Indian States, we have not been able to extend to the people of Goa. Almost unconsciously that country has almost come to seem like a foreign land to not quite a few. A sinister curtain descending over it and in the words of the Imperial Gazetteer of India "forming a compact block of 'foreign territory'" To the British it was naturally 'foreign' for it was ruled not by London but Lisbon and it was not the Union Jack that flew over this 'compact block' but another tricolour.

Thus though an integral part of the continent, geographically, culturally and economically stiff tariff walls were raised between the two 'foreign' lands, naturally with greater detriment to the smaller and weaker Goa. Trade between the two steadily declined. Even within the last twenty years there has been a drop of 20 to 30 per cent which must obviously in both cases be only in the interest of foreign countries—those outside of India. In Goa the value of imports became four or five times that of exports.

This reacted with considerable detriment to the masses of Goa, depressing their standard as the tariffs hit goods of popular consumption like foodstuffs and cloth. Even in normal times the cost of rice there was double that of ours. The high cost of living affected production with a kind of atrophy, and was mainly responsible for driving such a large number of Goans out of the country in search of work and bread. It is mostly the savings of these sent from British India that go to make up the huge balance yawning between Goa's exports and imports.

Another Factor

In addition to this Customs policy that has served to isolate Goa from the rest of India is another factor of equal economic disaster to that country—the inconvertible paper notes issued by the Banco Ultramarino, which has greatly depreciated the value of the rupee in Goa. The forced circulation of this futile currency has also added to the general economic depression of Goa and the appalling poverty of its masses.

Shorn of all civil liberties, means of organising and expression, starved and humiliated, the Goans have almost faded out of the average Indian's imagination and picture of Future India. While we have been desperately struggling to throw off the last vestiges of the British yoke, we have almost forgotten the iron imprint of one of the worst types of totalitarian dictatorship actively operating within the shores of our country and oppressing our own people. Although the European conquest of our country really began with the advent of the Portugese in India, the first traders to desecrate our soil with their unholy merchandise and setting the pace for India's impoverishment and ultimate slavery, we have cast little thought on Portugal or its affairs, and have continued to remain to this day rather ignorant of its political developments.

Yet we cannot be indifferent towards a country that continues to control the destiny of any section of the Indian people, certainly not today, when it has thrown down its mediaeval gauntlet and is challenging our national integrity and self-respect by perpetrating crimes reminiscent of the middle ages. Yet these inhuman ways, this callous and calculated flaunting of all that has stood for humanness, decency, morality, have become current coin under fascism.

Twin Brothers

The answer to Goa lies in Portugal. It is the nature of her Government and Society that explains to us the happenings here. Therefore a peep into Portugal is not only essential but inevitable for an understanding of the problem of Goa.

While Spain and its tragedy have been highlighted through the fascist war, its sister country in spite of an equally sinister fate that has befallen it, has passed virtually unnoticed. Curiously enough before the Spanish Revolution of 1931, when Spain was still in the grip of mediaevalism, Portugal was one of the liberal countries and in the early nineties, Goa naturally enjoyed a degree of freedom, the rest of India could only dream of at the time. But slowly yet firmly the wave of fascism caught Portugal in its vice even as it gripped Spain.

In fact Salazar and Franco are but twin brothers cradled in the same nefarious politics. All through the Spanish war, Salazar lent a helping hand to Franco, especially in driving back the Republican refugees fleeing from the Franco terror. The Badago massacre at almost the start of the Spanish war was the fruit of this infamous collaboration between the two dictators, when the Salazar police drove the Spanish fugitives back across the border to be herded into the Badagoz bullring where thousands were machinegunned.

In fact friends of Republican Spain had to work as diligently and warily in Portugal as in Spain in order to protect the precarious lives of the Spanish refugees. For Portugese dictatorship has run parallel to the Spanish, rendering each other all possible service, and each realises that in the others' survival lies his own security. Thus while Franco has counted on Salazar —and certainly with success—equally Salazar, too, has counted on Franco's army for the continuance of his own dictatorship. The offensive and defensive alliance between the two, signed when Hitler's fate seemed sealed, is significant of this.

Typical Fascist Pattern

Salazar was said to be cleverer and therefore subtler than Franco. But one wonders! Salazar's regime follows the typical fascist pattern. There is only one political party, the Unias Nacinal, corresponding to the Falangist Party across the border in ideology as well as structure. As in Spain the Church in Portugal is a staunch supporter of the dictatorship. The head of the hierarchy, Cardinal Cerrejiva in Lisbon is an old mate and friend of Salazar and it is not infrequently said that their respective roles might have been easily interchanged.

The Portugese masses are as poverty-stricken as the Spanish. The war has deteriorated the situation even more. Between the beginning and the close of the war, living costs rose 210%. They are said to be even higher today. In the same period, however, wages and salaries increased by only 35%. The figures for food consumption are astounding. Per capita per annum the average is 9 kilograms of meat, 11 litres of milk, 186 grams of cheese, 485 grams of butter and 40 eggs. It is not at all surprising therefore that according to one of Portugal's outstanding physicians, one person is dying of tuberculosis every minute.

As in the case of Franco, so in the case of Salazar, the Anglo American block's support has been there. The fear of the Iberian Peninsula going under Moscow influence is said to be the reason for this. It is well to remember however that Portugal has always been more directly a British influence sphere and even during the last war, in spite of her so-called neutrality, Portugal yielded, no doubt under

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Nation's Salute To Subhas

ARTIST—BIMAL ROY.

Tomorrow is the third anniversary of the foundation of the "Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind", the Provisional Government of Free India by Subhas Chandra Bose. Much water has flown down the Ganges since then and another kind of Provisional Government of (would-be) Free India is installed in Delhi. Netaji's war-cry "Chalo Delhi" has thus been fulfilled in a way in the person of Nehru and his comrades.

The time has not come yet to pass the final verdict upon Subhas Bose. Our eyes are still dazzled by the brilliance of his daring. Even Gandhiji had to confess that he had not realized Subhas' organizing capacity until after his escape from India. It is sufficient to add that few contemporary figures could have achieved what Subhas did.

We do not even know whether Subhas Bose is alive or dead. The evidence for his death is conclusive enough, but still millions and millions of his countrymen hope and pray that Netaji will still come back, even if it be like a phoenix, from his own ashes.

73rd Anniversary

TRIBUTE TO SWAMI RAM TIRTHA

By H. K. BAKHRU

He was the "Perfect Embodiment of the Vedanta Philosophy."

Swami Ram Tirtha, whose birthday is being celebrated this week all over India, occupies a position of unique importance among those great personalities who carried the spiritual message of India abroad. far and wide.

Poet. scholar, philosopher, and patriot, he was, in the words of Lala Hardayal. "the greatest Hindu who ever came to America, a great saint and sage. whose life mirrored the highest principles of Hindu spirituality as his soul reflected the love of the 'Universal Spirit' whom he tried to realize."

Swami Ram appeared on the stage of Indian history at a time when his presence was urgently needed. He was born in 1873. These were the days when the educated youths of India, under the influence of sceptical and materialistic attitude of the west towards life, had become almost indifferent towards religious truths and when the claims of the material world were too absorbing.

In this disturbed atmosphere of suspicion and doubt, Swamiji's advent was indeed a matter of great relief. His was not the mission to found any new religion or sect, or propagate any new dogmas or philosophy, but his was the mission which was universal and his was the message which could be followed by all alike—a message which gave peace to thousands of restless souls and which still directs several wandering minds to the right path.

Extraordinary Student

The early life of Swami Ram was one of extreme poverty. His entire career as a student was a struggle against the cruel odds of life which he faced with undaunted courage and patience. He was an extraordinary student whose thirst for knowledge never quenched. So hard-working and industrious was he that for several days together he would not come out of his room. After a glorious career at the Foreman Christian College, Lahore. Ram Tirtha became a professor of Mathematics in the same college. But his latent faculties goaded him on to a devout religious life. Unlike Vivekanand, he needed no Ram Krishna to tell him the spiritual truth.

From the very boyhood he appeared to have developed an intense desire for the realisation of spiritual truths, and felt and worked for a definite mission. He soon left the college and took up the career of a wandering preacher, and we find him among the high peaks and the low valleys of the mighty Himalayas, absorbed in the realisation of Super-Consciousness, where "all sound dies, where the sun and moon get dissolved, where the whole cosmos ripples like a dream and is eddied into the the infinite." After spending two years there, he came down to the plains fresh with missionary zeal.

His Message

Swami Ram was a great upholder of the Vedantic philosophy and its ardent preacher. He did not teach anything new: his teachings had their origin in the Upanishads. But the Vedanta preached by the Swami was not any particular system of philosophy or religion. To him, Vedanta is embodied in every human being and it is a system which can bring happiness to those who practise it. If the nations like America could rise and flourish. it was through the unconscious practice of Vedanta by its people; and if the nations like India fell, the sole cause of their downfall lay in the lack of Vedantic practice.

Almost in every lecture he would tell us to "Feel, fee your Divinity, all else is ignorance, it is darkness within you which creates a hell for you. See not the outside personality, see not the little ego, seeing the Divinity not only in all bodies, but in your own body also, is light. Divinity is the synonym of my true-self. That I, the true self, is everywhere. Realise that, feel that, live that."

Embodiment Of Vedanta

The method of the Swami's teaching was marvellous. His very words pierced into the hearts of those who listened him. His teachings greatly stirred them and made them feel for the moment above the earthly life of transitoriness. He preached what he had realised from his personal experience. He believed in Experimental Religion, so to speak. Dr. Takakutsu, professor of Sanskrit and Eastern Philosophy in the Tokyo Imperial University, regarded him as the "perfect embodiment of Vedanta Philosophy."

Swami Ram's entire being was filled with intense love for Mother India. Thus declares he, "A person can never realise his unity with God, the All, except when the unity with the whole nation throbs in every fibre of his frame." He identifies himself with the whole of India, considering various organs of his body as the different parts of India. He always had a faith in the destiny of the Motherland and a hope in its glorious future. He firmly believed that the Sun of Wealth and Wisdom must shine once more on India with redoubled glory. His message to the nation may be summed up in these few words: "Whether working through many souls or alone, I seriously promise to infuse true life and dispel darkness and weakness from India within ten years, and within the first half of the twentieth century. India will be restored to more than its original glory." Indeed, how true the great Swami had spoken! We are at present witnessing the translation of his message into practice. India is definitely marching towards what the Swami calls, "its original glory."

Swami Ram understood fully the needs of India and made wise suggestions for its uplift and regeneration. He feels that the great obstacle in India's progress lies in the lack of Unity, and this absence of unity is due to two causes: viz., poverty of practical wisdom and an overgrowth of population. He then proceeds to suggest remedies for the ills of suffering India. He appeals to the youths of India to awaken the sleeping and superstition-ridden masses of India. In order to check the multiplying population, he suggests emigration and birth control by Brahamacharya. The Swami also strikes a note of warning against the rigidity of customs and caste-system, and appeals to his country men to adapt themselves to the environments of the present age. He holds that the salvation of India lies in the adoption of Practical Vedanta.

Practical Reformer

Swami Ram was not a mere lip-reformer, but a practical man. In the course of his lectures at San Francisco and California, he made fervent appeals to the people of America to extend their generosity to the ancient land of glory, the mother of all religious ideals. The result of his appeals was not only the establishment of Indo-American Society to look after the welfare of those Indians who visited America, but also institutions like Hermetic Brotherhood to carry on the practical Vedanta of Ram Badshah.

The Swami died a premature death at the early age of thirty-three when he was drowned in the Ganges, near Tehri. Had he been spared, perhaps he would have ranked the highest among the spiritual leaders of modern world. Nevertheless, India owes much to this brave son of hers, and shall always feel proud of him for not only having raised her name in the eyes of the Americans and other nations, but also trying for her uplift and regeneration. He is an inspiration to the rising youth. and dependable an ideal.

GOA AND DICTATORSHIP IN PORTUGAL

(Continued from Page 3)

British pressure, to allowing the use of the Azores for military purposes. As a matter of fact the oldest alliance in Europe is between England and Portugal, dating as far back as 1373, and the last two centuries or so it has been definitely within the British ring.

Farce Of Elections

So long as England and America fear a radical change in Spain, they are bound to patronise Salazaar as well. For in either event, the end of one must inevitably mean the end of the other. It is therefore not surprising that Britain should be interested in pressing Salazar to at least wear occasionally the cloak of democracy, to slow down the growing opposition to Salazar, if not entirely overcome it. It was thus that what were called "Free Elections" were held in Portugal last November.

Actually they were a mere farce, for the opposition was allowed to participate only on totalitarian conditions: Firstly, a candidate had to declare his acceptance of the Corporate State; secondly, no one who had spent some years outside of Portugal could run (in order to exclude the entire democratic opposition in exile). Thirdly, the electoral census was so rigged as to prevent thousands of the regime's adversaries from voting. In spite of all this, however the very idea of the elections gave a fresh stimulus to political life in the country. Under its impetus the various political parties professing democratic faith so long submerged beneath the cloud of illegality came together into a coalition under the name of Movimato de United Democratica.

This united opposition, the day after the proclamation of the election, came out fighting with the demand that the elections be postponed for six months. Their case very pertinently and legitimately was that after twenty years of suppression and ban, the political parties needed time to reorganise themselves. But even this incipient show of strength dismayed Salazar. Full of apprehension he on the contrary hurried on with the poll. The opposition had no other course except to demonstrate its strength through a complete boycott, which it succeeded in doing. For barely 25% of the voters went to the polls—obviously 75% of the electorate wanted neither Salazar nor his regime. In their own quiet way they had recorded their opinion.

Vain Hope

Today the very circles which were orginally the source of his power, are turning against him. This was in truth one of the factors that had induced England and America to force Salazar declare elections, phony though they may have subsequently proved. The Portugese have not been unaware of Britain's role in the evolution of their destiny. They know only too well that without British goodwill, even what remained of their once far flung empire would crack up and float away like drift wood. But they have no illusions left regarding England's disinterestedness. In fact they have not forgotten that before World War I, at one stage England was ready to agree to the handing over of the Portugese colonies to the Kaiser and to satisfy some of his demands—at Portugese expense. The democratic forces in Portugal had however become greatly enthused by the advent of the Labour Government in England, reading in it a sign of their own emancipation. But those budding hopes too have been dashed to the ground.

For the new Government in England seems disposed to continue the same old tory policy in foreign affairs though not in domestic, and the Iberian Peninsula continues to writhe in the grip of dictatorships, with little or no help from the ancient island democracy across the channel. The concentration camps of Tarrafal in the Cape Verde Islands remain as full as ever. There is a story that when some malaria patients asked for quinine the camp doctor replied: "My job here is to sign death certificates" Ironically enough, the English who seem to abhor dictatorship so much at home, do not seem to mind either winking at it or indirectly encouraging it abroad.

Thus the treatment meted out to the Spanish question by the Anglo-American block in the U.N.O. indirectly assures Salazar's dictatorship a further lease of life. This problem is of vital significance to us for the continuance of totalitarianism in Portugal means status quo in Goa with all its implied horrors of today.

India's Duty

The Indian scene has, however, undergone transformation with the advent of the popular Interim Government at the Centre. Mediaevalism reminiscent of the Inquisition days has no place in the Indian scheme of things be the authors British, Portugese or Indian. Dictatorship has to be destroyed as one would any bascilli, wherever it raises its cancerous head. Its continued existence in our body politic is both a challenge to our national dignity as well as a danger to our progressive evolution.

Neither the Indian National Congress nor the Interim Government can with impunity tolerate such a regime as exists today in Goa and which is but the inevitable arm of the regime in Portugal. Equal responsibility lies with the U.N.O. But just how that august body discharges its duties we have seen already in the case of Spain. Indians have therefore to fall back up on their own moral strength and the intensity of feeling that can be raised over this issue which it is time we recognised as a national issue and a challenge to our national integrity.

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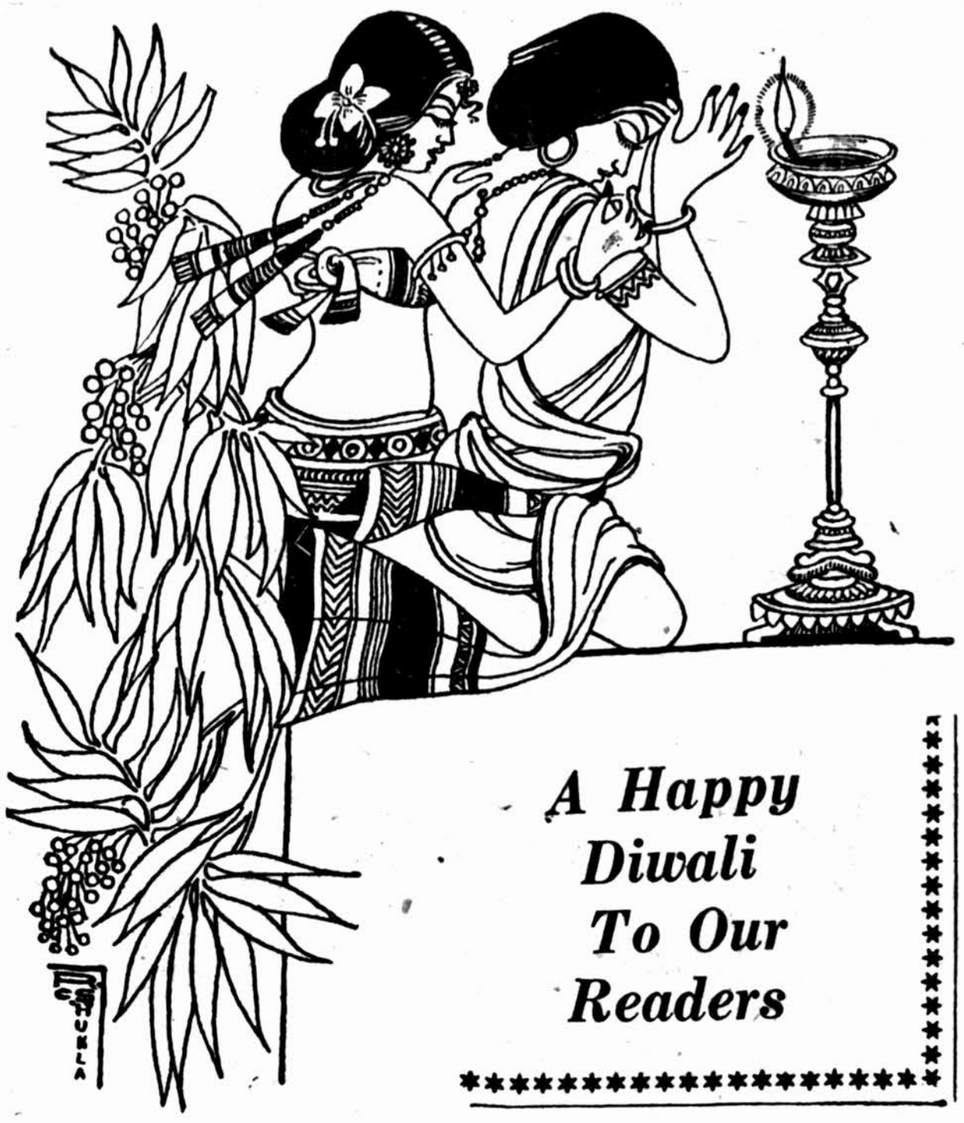

A Happy Diwali To Our Readers

I HATE THE B.B.C.

(What About The A.I.R.?)

By Alan Wood In "Left"

This article deals with the sins of omission and commission of the B.B.C. It will, however, be perused with great interest in India, too. For our A. I. R. is only a pale imitation of the B.B.C.—though somehow the latter's faults and shortcomings are magnified and the virtues minimised in the former. Both enjoy a monopoly, but while the B.B.C. can be at least called a national institution, the A.I.R. has served (until last month when it introduced Jawaharlal Nehru to its listeners) as the propaganda organ of an alien Government. The suggestions made in this article will prove of topical value to those responsible for the promised re-organization of the A. I. R.

I admit I am prejudiced. I hate the B.B.C. I loathe the B.B.C. I detest it, I abhor it, I execrate it, it fills me with mad rage and maniacal fury; and if the Government held a Commission of Inquiry before renewing its charter there is a great deal that I would like to say in evidence.

Let me explain, first, that I know what I am talking about. I am a constant listener. For after a war fought for liberty, amid all this talk about the Four Freedoms, nobody has thought of guaranteeing the ordinary citizen freedom not to listen to the B.B.C. if he doesn't want to. So my only choice is a choice of programmes. Under my bedroom is a flat from which light music and jazz melodies flow up through the floor. Under my lounge lives a lady who listens to the news. All the news. I get the one o'clock news, the six o'clock news, the seven o'clock news, the nine o'clock news, and on occasion further news during the night. So I spend my life being driven from one room to another in hopes of temporary silence below, rather like the players in Hamlet dodging about to escape the voice of the ghost moving beneath the stage.

Maybe it is a pity to analyse one's reasons for hating the B.B.C.; as Sheridan said: "The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to explain it." But I think I can give two serious explanations, of far more general importance than my own personal grouse. The first is that the B.B.C. is Fascist (or anti-rational). The second is that it is hypocritical (or anti-emotional).

To Stop You Thinking

It was no coincidence that Hitler found broadcasting an ideal medium for building a Fascist state. The essence of democracy is the right to heckle, to ask questions, to answer back. The essence of Fascism is that you are always talking to somebody who can never talk back; and that is precisely what the B.B.C. does; it drones on and on endlessly, and you have no choice but to listen and like it. The citizen in a Fascist state must always keep his ears open and his mouth shut; which, thanks to the B.B.C., is the normal condition of the average Englishman whenever he is off duty. Above all, Fascism demands that the citizen should become a mere automaton, exactly the same as his neighbour, thinking the same thoughts, and never never thinking for himself. That is precisely what the B.B.C. does; it stops you thinking. I myself at the moment find I can't think with this infernal din going on down below; I have the greatest difficulty in trying to collect my thoughts and get them down coherently on paper. Excuse me a moment while I bang on the floor. And it is precisely because the B.B.C. stops you thinking that it is so popular.

If there were no B.B.C. in the evening the Englishman would be forced to do what he did a hundred years ago—read by his fire, go out to a political meeting, or talk in a pub—all of them activities which involve thought.

Consider, for instance, the difference between reading the newspapers and listening to the news. If I pick up the newspaper, I have at least to decide what I want to read and what doesn't interest me; the news listener does not even have the mental effort of making this choice. And as I read the newspapers, I am soon forced to the conclusion that some of them tell lies. According to the *Daily Herald* one day, Mr. Aneurin Bevan had already found homes for 400,000 people; according to the *Daily Express* on the same day, the "Bevan boys" had only built 350 houses. So I have to contrast and compare the figures carefully to get at the truth; I must find out the policy of a paper, as set forth in its leader column, in order to discover the direction in which its presentation of the news is biassed; with skill and experience I can detect which facts given by the *Daily Express* reflect Lord Beaverbrook's prejudices, and which are facts. The average citizen, as the General Election showed, has become extremely adept in assessing the truth of what he reads in this way. With the B.B.C., however, it is different. There is only one voice to listen to which is never contradicted; the voice pretends to be impartial, and is usually accepted as such.

Make Lying Compulsory

This leads me to my first interim suggestion for improving the B.B.C. If it is to remain a monopoly with no conflicting voices, a clause should be incorporated in its charter specifying that ten per cent. of its news broadcasts must consist of lies. Every B.B.C. Correspondent cannot be a Solomon, nor every news sub-editor a Socrates. Given the best will in the world and the utmost impartiality, nobody would claim that it is humanly possible for the B.B.C. to be more than 90% accurate at best; so it is well that listeners should have statutory warning that the B.B.C. is not immune from error, and is run by ordinary men and women not blessed with insight into absolute eternal truth. Even it they were, a few lies now and then would force listeners to keep their wits about them, to weigh the truth of every sentence for fear of a trick, and teach them as citizens of a democracy to think for themselves and take nothing on trust. (I would propose a similar law imposing compulsory lying on newspapers, only it would be superfluous).

When Churchill Wept

I pass on to my second charge against the B.B.C. It is wellknown that an English gentleman prides himself on not wearing his heart on his sleeve, on never showing his emotions; that is, he prides himself on being a hypocrite. The B.B.C., with its even tones, has adopted this hideous emotional hypocrisy of the English upper classes, and tried to make it nation-wide; forgetting that it never existed in the days when England was a great nation. No great Englishman has ever been ashamed to show his emotions; from Nelson, with his dying "Kiss me, Hardy," to Winston Churchill, whom I have seen sitting down and shading his eyes in the House of Commons, his cheeks wet, while M.P.'s rose to their feet around him after one of his great speeches in 1940. He alone inspired us during the war, because alone among B.B.C. speakers he did not practise hypocrisy, and was not afraid to speak from his heart and show us all his hopes and all his hates.

It is, when you come to consider it, rather remarkable for any institution to be Fascist and hypocritical at the same time. Fascism may be the enemy of thought; but at least it should stimulate the emotional side of man. A hypocrite may deny himself any emotional development, but at least his mind should be active; he should have to think a bit. It is the peculiar achievement of the B.B.C. that it contrives both to stop us thinking and to stop us feeling. It stunts the mind, but it stunts the emotions too, leaving us less alive. I will not call the B.B.C. a form of escapism, because escape implies liberation to wider helds; it is rather the reverse, narrowing our interest in a life which is full and rich and varied to the noises which come out of one little square box in the parlour.

To-day we should have all the thrill of living on top of a volcano, knowing that an atom bomb may one day blow our world to pieces; we should have all the hope of a new world we can build if our minds are keen enough and our hearts are brave enough to do it. Faced with the opportunity of rising to this challenge, the B.B.C. can only tell us to skip it, to forget it, to stop thinking about it, and drives it from our minds by supplying without pause a continual dose of deadening dope, mediocre music, feeble jokes from fatuous comedians, facetious philosophy from Professor Joad, and the endless sound of jingling jazz and thinking cymbal to fill our empty heads and empty hearts.

"Our Casualties Were Light"

Why does the mere sound of that voice retailing the nine o'clock news exasperate me to fury? I suppose primarily because it takes me back to battlefields in Normandy or Holland, battlefields once famous but now forgotten, when after some day of death and disaster, with the bleeding wounded jolted back on jeep ambulances through the fields, we would gather round a field wireless set to hear the B.B.C.'s nightly news of steady progress and uniform success; wherein strife and murder were summarised in the glip phrase "hard fighting continues;" wherein just a few men with heads or arms or legs blown *off, a few stomachs ripped open* and spilt on the grass, a few clouds of gathering flies feasting on trickles of blood, became "our casualties were light": wherein a desperate day of battle invariably ended in the summing-up "All the enemy counter-attacks, however, were beaten off." They were always beaten off.

One could forgive the B.B.C. all this; one could even forgive the times when it triumphantly announced the capture of some town or village still packed with Germans. But what one could not forgive was the smooth smugness of it all, never a cheer, never a jeer, never a tear; but just the right tone of refined complacency in announcing a victory, just a hint of superior derision, a well-controlled sneer, in repeating some German claim, just the nice reverent dropping of the voice when it came to ships being sunk or bombers missing.

And to-day in peace, when our hearts should be high with the adventure of living in a new age, the B.B.C. once again can only give us good breeding which reduces all the wonders of Creation to a matter of mild interest, and could meet the end of the world without raising an eyebrow.

"This is the B.B.C. Home Service. A communique just issued announces that God created Heaven and Earth yesterday. Our correspondent at Supreme Headquarters cables that today, D plus Two, God has separated the sea and the land, but this is not yet officially confirmed. Our correspondent adds: 'It is believed in well-informed circles that God's next move will be to introduce vegetation on the land, and to instal a twenty-four-hour lighting system with a sun and a moon. Although authoritative quarters deprecate anything suggesting over-optimism, it is confidently believed that, if the present rate of progress is maintained, the whole campaign may be finished by next Friday, only six days after zero hour.'

There is confirmation to-night in an official announcement from 10

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In Defence of the Gharrywalla

By A MAN OF THE STREET

"What's your title to defend the gharrywallah." I could anticipate your bellicose inquiry. My reply is that I was once knocked down and have known the exquisite thrill of finding myself under the wheels of a gharry.

It is an unpleasant experience, I admit, to have your bicycle battered and most respectable persons would object to be thrown off the seats of their pedal bicycles or legs and made to roll under the hooves of even a half-starved and cruelly-treated hack-horse. It's not good for the lamentable nerves of our citizenry and, whatever my private opinion about this species of humanity, I am too much a man of peace and human tolerance to quarrel with them.

But believe it or not, my thoughts did not turn on that occasion to my bruises and possible breakage of bones but to the feelings of the inoffensive and lovable animal and its driver. Arrogant owner-driven automobiles speeded past where I was lying with one wheel pressing against my torso. The Malvani policeman brought down his dictatorial white-aproned arm in a gesture that revealed cinematographic possibilities. The haughty, go-to-hell look was turned to yours faithfully who might have been a worm grovelling in the dust and dunghill of the Opera House traffic island. My friend K. A. Abbas and director Shantaram have no doubt lost their lifetime's chance in not picking on the policeman for one of their leading roles.

Yet Another Reason

Don't be unreasonable. You would certainly prefer to emerge out of the gharry-wheels with a few bruises and a minor fracture and breathe the patrol-poisoned familiar city air to saying goodbye to this beautiful earth in shall I say, about 75 seconds' time under the lethal double-tyred wheels of a double-decker of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company. I have seen a friend drunk with tea and talk straight making for being run over by a victoria before I could stop him and miraculously popping out with a smile of amusement while the gharrywalla drove away as fast as the poor horse could run. My friend was half my height nearly and the speed of the vehicle saved him. The tyred light wheel passed over him and he got me to celebrate his escapade with another cup of tea.

I have risked my life more often than I could care to remember and in as many ways as you could imagine. I have risked the deadliest bacteria and have seen men die of plague. I have been living for the last six years in the midst of a notorious typhoid focus and have drunk unboiled water. I was once jammed between a gigantic BOC lorry, tramcar and bullock-cart. I have lost two swimming companions and jumped the trap of a treacherous sea. I'm not telling you all this in bolstering my claims to any supermaniac avatar. I'm telling you all this to make it clear that I know what death is from near-personal experience. I have known reckless driving of every type and have raced motor-cars and overtaken them down steep inclines and in traffice jams. I am just a drop the sea of humanity that floods this city's highways, byways and dark lanes, lives precariously, lives humanly I must say without wanting other people being wiped off the highway or byway.

The Greater Crime

The gharrywallah is an old friend of mine and my instinct is naturally to see that he is not maligned and misrepresented. When I read the article under the provocative title 'Save Us From Gharry Drivers!' in this paper, I asked myself why anybody should want to hunt my friend the gharrywallah when the world is full of worse and more harmful scoundrels. True, most of them nurse spectacular pot-bellies, wear good clothes, make millions, buy, bribe and hire journalists, give donations to charities, angle titles, get their pictures taken and published in newspapers and do many other inconceivable things. But I am not impressed and would still prefer my gharrywallah to any of these suave and too respectable gentry.

What's your charge against my friend, brother? That he demands and extorts large fare, yes, even illegal fare. Why, he does. What have you got to say to it? And why the devil should he not do it when other people are doing with complete immunity much worse, criminally anti-social things? You have not only not stopped but not even protested against the operations of the thugs who brought famine and death on an unprecedented scale to Bengal. The profiteer, hoarder blackmarketeer and many other species of social criminal are much more dangerous than the worst extortionist gharrywallah in the city of Bombay. I know many of them are numbers of fashionable clubs and can use not only the press of the country but can become members of international masonic and rotary organizations. I have known some who have written cheques of thousands as donations of well-advertized patriots. Are they better than the gharrywallahs supposedly bleeding the honest citizenry.

The Man Below

The Bombay gharrywallah is one of the bottom-dogs and perhaps the most vulnerable to the none too happy attentions of the SPCA agents and policemen. He does not even own his animal and the vic. he drives. He is just a contractor of the petty type or a wage slave who is hit by the inflation and high cost of living the same as the loudest-mouthed citizen. The police protect the citizens against the gharrywallah's heinous offence of demanding a high fair. But the gharrywallah is not protected and paid a wage keeping pace with increased cost of living. He is not compensated when he and his animal—between whom there is, humanly speaking, very little to choose—starve through want of unemployment.

The gharrywallah is a small man even if he were at the same time an archindividualist pathetically devoid of the kind of progressivism that teaches you how to organize and meet the challenge of changing times and troubles through adjustments. You see my friend taking on the full blast of rains that could give pneumonia to the healthiest young man. The wisdom of investing in a water-proof coat however never penetrates his thick skull. He prefers to shiver and suffer the torment of his sodden uniform and there is no reason to believe that he would change his ways till he is completely wiped out.

Two Sides Of Truth

The man who wants us to save ourselves from the extortionist gharrywallah takes care not to record the common sight of the would-be fare beating down the gharrywallah to a fare. I have seen before the war gharrywallahs forced to agree to carry thug-loads of speculators for a fare working out 50% below the schedule prepared by the Police Department. This was possible only as an alternative to complete starvation and loss for want of fares. It's better to allow yourself to be haggled into accepting 4 As. to enforcing the legal fare of 8 As. and if there are blackguards of gharrywallahs who make a nuisance of themselves to citizens in either hurry or need, there are also blackguards of heartless men and women who would beat a poor gharrywallah to a ruinous fare by exploiting his helplessness.

Why shouldn't the gharrywallah demand even an extortionist fare when his *bania* does it? Why shouldn't he do it when everybody practically does it in these days of profiteering? If he is objectionable, there are thousands of others and incalculably worse parasites who are not merely objectionable but constitute a social menace. Not every person living in this city has to engage a gharry assuming that the citizenry has to be saved from the hun of the gharrywallah. But when millions are bled every moment of their miserable existence by various classes of parasites who are indispensable to human existence, what is the sense of making a song about the gharrywallah's menace?

It's always open to you to use your sticks or wait for a bus or tram if you think the gharrywallah is cheating you.

But is it possible to do without food or clothing or other necessities of life? What about the middlemen and merchants who rob you in open day-light? What about the chemist who invites you to die or go to hell if you cannot pay his price for the hoarded but essential drug? What about all those good people who write letters to the editor about the outrageous controls which they know they have always defeated and want to go back to the pre-control days of licensed robbery?

The Right Of Survival

The gharrywallah, who is himself exploited and has limited opportunities of making easy money, does not appear to have prospered as much as his *confrere* who drives the public taxi. There are very few sharp practices in which he could enagage himself. He is a relic of easier times and he is doomed. His race, like that of the Australian aborigines and other humanity lacking in the will to resistance against the forces of civilization, is thinning out and fast disappearing.

It is as well that he should disappear whether the process is rendered slow or is accelerated in future years. One is glad that perhaps in the next few years we might be spared the sight of the exhausted animal using up its energy so painfully and skidding on the asphalt and dying the death to which the overworked and mutely suffering are condemned. It is better that both the gharrywallah and the gharry horse should disappear. But they have a right to live while they are allowed to live without calumny dogging their slow-moving existence. The gharrywallah remains today in the need of being saved—not saved from.

A few weeks back we published an article in which the gharrywallah was the villain of the piece, a profiteer reaping a rich harvest at the expense of a defenceless public.

But apparently this is not the whole truth. This virile defence of the much maligned gharrywallah by the "Man of the Street" tries to show that far from being a rapacious shark, he is a suffering victim, an unoffending sheep worthy of our sympathy—and patronage.

The exhausted animal sighing and dying in the streets.....

Loveliness that lingers.
USASI
TOILET POWDER
Usasi gives new life and radiance to the complexion, keeps the skin clear and smooth and lovely for long.
It's safe for Baby's tender skin too.
BENGAL CHEMICAL . CALCUTTA BOMBAY
Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Lamington Chambers, Lamington Road, BOMBAY, 4.

Our Delhi Letter

Will Indian Mercantile Community Play The Game?

From Our Special Correspondent

During the war years and after, the mercantile community had its sweet way with men and mice. Fabulous fortunes were made by the white marketeers as well as the black. Indeed it is apparent there was but a hair's breadth of difference between the two and this too circumvented by diverse underground channels.

But war is over. Peace has come. But the mercantile community would fain hold what they have. It is a moot question whether they will live up to their oft repeated proclamations and play the game by India's First National Government.

NEW DELHI: New Delhi's black market flourishes right in New Delhi's Bond Street; Connaught Place.

Wooden booths have been erected in the corners of the colonade, which runs round the circular shopping centre. General merchandise; from holdalls to safety pens are displayed at these booths and attract a crowd of customers, which makes normal traffic difficult. With motor cars racing in the stret, a barricade of cycles on the pavements and crowds of people higgling with the boothwalas, pedestrians do not know which way to go.

THE FORTIFIED LEAGUE

This is New Delhi's black market. The Old Delhi has a similar institution. It is round the Shahjahan's Great Mosque. It is older and is better organised. The police dare not raid this market without giving proper notice of its contemplated raid. Like New Delhi its black market is also comparatively new. Here one could buy anything provided he had the money to pay for it and what is not available could be precured for him on the following day.

Many a shop-keeper is in league with these 'petty shop-keepers' and sell their goods through them to mutual advantage. The 'Boothwalas' incidently are a potential danger to public peace and could play an effective role in a communal riot. The police, for obvious reasons, looks with benignity at them. The Municipal staff, for equally good reason, would like to give a chance to these small dealers. The Chief Commissioner does not know exactly whose pigeon-hole it is. The Improvement Trust is busy otherwise. And so the black market flourishes to the eternal glory of the Law and Order Government.

ARE THEY REALLY SO BLACK AS PAINTED?

Incidently, are the black markets really so bad as they are painted. At least one could buy anything he needs through black markets. Many a life were saved by buying medicines, which were removed from their window cases by the monopolists of patriotism in Delhi. A highly patriotic New Delhi Society lady was able to purchase one hundred sixty sarees when her sisters, in other parts of India were foolish enough to commit suicide, because they could not find cloth to cover their shame. Black markets have another virtue.

Profits from black markets are not liable to TAX. Its third virtue is that black marketers, by corrupting and demoralising public servants, make revolutions easier and a practical proposition. But for the profiteers and black marketers, the CZAR of all-Russia might be still alive and ruling Russia.

Some black marketers claim that it is through their efforts that Lord Wavell was compelled to instal the National Government at the Centre. Looking from this angle, the black markets are the fifth columnists of Revolution. The only people who suffor under the black market regime are the poor. But the poor have been promised rewards in the next world.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Some 'wooden headed and entirely de-nationalised' officials in the Government of India have claimed that short supplies are the basic root of black markets. They cite an example. The Government of India had introduced the Brass and Brass utensils Control during the war. Deputations were led to the Civil Supplies Department and a BRASS UTENSIL MANUFACTURERS' CONFERENCE was held in Delhi, protesting against the Control and alleging that the control had created a monopoly and was squeezing out the small dealers of existence. This control has now lapsed. It expired on September 30: and yet black market in BRASS Utensils continues unabated. Short supplies of BRASS, it is claimed, is responsible for black market.

As against this, the Government of India lifted control from silk and silk goods. The black market in silk and silk goods has now totally disappeared and prices of silk goods are on the downward grade. It has been continuously going down. The reasons for this improvement are obvious. Large imports of silk and silk goods have reached India and still larger imports are on their way to India. It will also be seen that it is not so much the stock position inside the country as the threat of imports, which has acted to remove profiteering in silk.

NEW SLOGAN

Presumably to maintain their profits, the industrialists, big and small have adopted a new slogan; that imports were killing India's industries and should be totally banned. Industrial Panels, India's economists and some 'high-minded and patriotic Government servants' see a great deal of weight in this demand. The Government of India, very promptly have set up a Tariff Board to examine the demand for protection. The Government also rushed through a bill in the Central Legislature, empowering itself to grant protection to the war industries. This bill, I may add passed through the Central Assembly in the short space of an hour, without reference to a select committee.

As against this every labour bill has had to be referred to a select committee. The Forty-eight hours a week bill took two days to pass through the Central Assembly, in addition to its reference to a select committee. What a mere resolution does for the industrialists, it takes weeks struggle, strife and strike for the workers.

The postmen lost their three weeks wages before they would get a partial satisfaction of their demands. I may add that in the case of Protective Duties Bill, millions of men and women will be called upon to pay higher prices for certain categories of goods. In the case of Forty-eight Hours a Week Bill profits of a limited number of people might be curtailed by a low and small percentage.

FIGURES AT LARGE

How the Indian industrialists availed themselves of the biggest protection afforded to their industries by the War, is a pertinent question. The war, it will be recalled virtually stopped all imports into India. Instance of crockery and matches could be cited to illustrate my point. The quality of crockery was so improved during the war that everyone is at present yarning to buy foreign manufactured crockery. Profits of one pottery company, however, rose from Rs. 67.943 in 1934 to Rs. 4.72.904 in 1943. The dividends paid by this company rose from Nil in 1934 to forty percent in 1943. Less said about matches the better and yet profits of one match company rose from Rs. 8.11.924 in 1938 to Rs. 37 24.021 in 1944. Dividends paid by this company, similarly rose from 4½ percent in 1938 to 12 percent in 1944.

The Government of India in recent months have repeatedly announced to the entire satisfaction of industrialists that the days of discriminatory protection were over. Conversely, it mean that the ERA of discriminate protection is ushered in. This issue is bound to loom large in the coming months. The Muslim League, as its spokesmen in the Central Assembly have indicated, has different views on this subject and the Muslim League has now joined the Central Government.

DALAL'S SIX PRINCIPLES

Let me refer in this connection to a very important statement, issued by the Government of India on April 21, 1946 at the instance of the then Planning Member and one of the signatories of TATA-BIRLA PLAN Sir Ardeshir Dalal Six fundamental principles were enunciated in that statement.

Apart from the licensing of industries, the Government of India had announced its decision to introduce control to achieve the following objects, namely:—

(1) To secure balanced investment in Industry, Agriculture and Social Services.

(2) To secure for industrial worker a fair wage decent conditions of work and living and a reasonable security of tenure.

(3) To prevent excessive profits to private capital.

(4) To ensure that unhealthy concentration of assets in the hands of a few persons or of a special community would be avoided.

(5) To ensure the quality of industrial products, in the interests of both internal and external markets.

(6) To require necessary technical training of personnel and to extend the benefit of such training to minorities and backward communities.

If a "throughly reactionary, unrepresentative and good-for nothing" Government could enunciate these fundamentals, which were to govern assistance to industry including the grant of protection, the People's National Government with its Socialist Vice-President, Pandit Nehru should go a great deal further.

SAFEGUARDS NEEDED

The Government could, for instance, lay down that persons indulging in black markets and profiteering, if they promoted any industrial enterprise, should be deemed to have forfeited their claim for protection for their undertaking. Side by side, the Government could set up enquiries to find out (1) whether promoters of industrial undertakings had been guilty of anti-social activities, (2) whether the industry in question had taken the fullest advantage of war conditions by, inter-alia, improving its quality of goods and reducing its cost of production, and (3) whether income tax and other taxes on income had been duly paid on the money invested in the proposed or acquired industrial and commercial undertaking.

Then again, the Government of India are committed to set up a permanent Tariff Board to advise it, from time to time, in respect of efficiency acquired by a protected industry and the 'Fair Price' of the protected goods. One view here is that the grant of protection without necessary safeguards, as reported above, would be highly unfair to the consumer. Further more, the demand for the total stoppage of imports, as a means of protecting an industry, shall have to be examined in all its bearings. India at present is under serious short supplies in respect of certain goods. To stop their imports would be tentamount to encourage black markets and even inflation.

GOOSE FOR GANDER

The Commercial community cannot have both ways. They can either have protection for their industrial undertakings and even regulated imports or they can have black markets.

The choice is really between country's good and their individual good. I may refer in this connection to the case of agricultural products. Like consumers goods, they too have been in short supplies. The Government of India, very rightly and even at the instance of the Mercantile Community took all possible steps to import foodgrains wherever they were available. The Government, very rightly placed the consumers' viewpoint in the forefront.

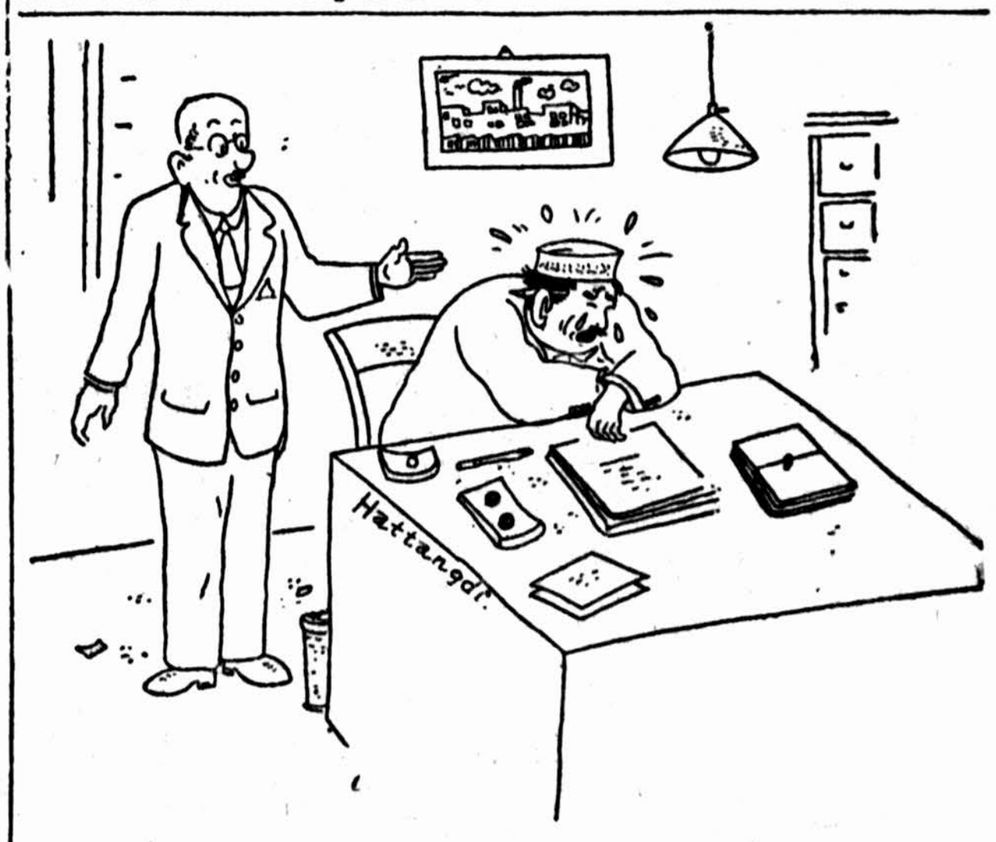
The cultivator, however did not protest that his industry was being ruined by the unrestricted imports of foreign foodgrains. He could have equally asked for the total stoppage of all imports of foodgrains, but he did not do so. He placed his countrymen before his personal individual gain. In doing so he did not brag of his patriotism. He did not boost up the sacrifices he was making for India and Indians.

It must be remembered that profits of a cultivator are irregular. He often suffers from lean harvests. Why should the Government have two sets of rules; one for the industrialist and the other for the cultivator, is not known. If short supplies and welfare of the common man is the criteria, then imports of such consumers goods as are in short supplies is urgently needed. Imports of such goods will break up the black markets it will also be an effective remedy for inflation.

TIME FOR ACTION

The Mercantile Community of India has promised whole-hearted and unqualified support to Pandit Nehru's Government. It could safely be assumed that similar expressions of loyality and co-operation would soon be made by the Muslim Commercial community, after the Muslim League takes office at the Centre next week.

The best form of assistance the Mercantile Community could render to the Government was to ease the economic situation in India. Labour is decidedly playing the game. The strike fever has abated. It is not so with the Mercantile Community. In their case the grabbing lumbago is still on. It is time that their professions of loyalty voluntarily made were translated into action.



"All right, all right, for the umpteenth time Netaji is still alive - now for Heaven's sake, please get on with the office work".

BYRNES DEPLORES SOVIET HOSTILITY

DECLARES VETO MUST NOT BE USED ARBITRARILY

WASHINGTON, October 18. (Reuter): The Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, in a broadcast tonight following his recent return from the Paris Conference described himself as disturbed over "the continued, if not increasing, tension between the United States and the Soviet Union".

"The two states can quickly reach an understanding if one is willing to yield all demands." Mr. Byrnes declared in his speech lasting thirty minutes, of which nearly three-quarters was devoted to the question of American-Soviet relations.

"The United States is unwilling to do that," he said. It is equally unwilling to ask it of another state."

Referring to the bitter attacks by M. Molotov and M. Vyshinsky in the closing stages of the Peace Conference, Mr. Byrnes commented, "I should be less than frank if I did not confess my bewilderment at the motives which the Soviet delegation attributed to the United States.

"Not once . but many times, they charged that the United States had enriched itself during the war and under the guise of freedom for commerce and equality of opportunity for trade to all nations she was now seeking to enslave Europe economically."

Mr. Byrnes continued, "coming from any State these charges would be regrettable to us. They are particularly regrettable when they are made by the Soviet Government, to whom we advanced more than 10,000 million dollars in lendlease during the war and with whom we want to be friendly in time of peace."

FREEDOM AND PROGRESS INSEPARABLE

Insisting that the United States stood for social and economic democracy at home and abroad, Mr. Byrnes declared "We defend freedom everywhere. In our view, human freedom and human progress are inseparable. The American people extended their hand of friendship to the people of the Soviet Union and to all other people in this war-weary world. May God grant to all of us the wisdom to seek paths of peace".

Stating that development of sympathetic understanding was necessary to make the United Nations a true community of nations, he asserted "Until we are able to work out definite and agreed standards of conduct such as those which govern the decisions within the competence of the International Court of Justice and such as those which we hope may be agreed upon for the control of atomic energy international problems between sovereign states must be worked out by agreement between sovereign states".

"But if States are to reach such agreements they must act in good faith and spirit. They must not arbitrarily exercise their power of veto preventing a return to the conditions of peace and delaying economic reconstruction.

"No State should assume that it has the monopoly of virtue or wisdom. No State should ignore or veto the aggregate sentiments of mankind.

"States must not unilaterally, by threats by pressure or by force, disturb established rights of other nations nor can they arbitrarily resist or refuse to consider changes in relationships between States and peoples which justice fair play and enlightened sentiments of mankind demand.

"We will continue to seek friendship with the Soviet Union and all other States on the basis of justice and the right of others as well as ourselves to opinion and ways of life which we do not and cannot share.

"But we must retain our perspective. We must guard against the belief that deep-rooted suspicions can be dispelled and far-reaching differences reconciled by any single act of faith"

TEMPLE OF PEACE

Asserting that "War is inevitable only if state fail to tolerate and respect the rights of other states or ways of life they cannot and do not share". Mr. Byrnes warned "if the temple of peace is to be built, the idea of the inevitability of conflict must not be allowed to dominate the minds of men and tear asunder the world which God made one.

"We deplore the tendency on the part of the Soviet Union to regard States which are friendly to the Soviet Union and to consider as unfriendly our efforts to maintain traditionally friendly relations with States bordering on the Soviet Union.

"We deplore the talk of encirclement of the Soviet Union. We have it on no less authority than Generalissimo Stalin himself that the Soviet Union is in no danger of encirclement".

Pointing to Soviet war-time acquisitions in the Baltic, on the Polish and Finnish frontiers and in the Pacific Mr. Byrnes commented "certainly the Soviet Union is not a dispossessed nation".

CLEAVAGE BASED ON CONVICTION.

Mr. Byrnes continued: "It was regrettable that on many issues which commanded public attention in Paris, the Soviet Union and the newly established Governments in central and south-Eastern Europe voted consistently together against all other States

Whatever considerations caused this close alignment of Soviet Union and her Slav neighbours on those issues, other States were not constrained to vote as they did by any caucus or bloc action.

It required very imaginative geographic sense to put China or Ethiopia into the Western bloc. It was quite evident to the discerning observers at Paris that not only China and Ethiopia, but Norway and France were particularly solicitous to avoid not only the fact that but suspicion of alliance with any Western bloc.

If voting cleavage was significant, its significance lay in the fact that the cleavage was not between the United States and the Soviet Union or between the Western bloc and the Soviet Union. The cleavage was based on conviction and not upon strategy or hidden design.

Replying to Soviet charges that the United States had enriched itself during the war and was now attempting to dominate Europe economically, Mr. Byrnes said: "The United States has never claimed the right to dictate to other countries how they should manage their own trade and commerce. We have simply urged, in the interests of all peoples, that no country should make trade discrimination in its relations with other countries

"On that principle the United States stand. It does not question the right of any country to debate the economic advantages or disadvantages of that principle. It does object to any Government charging that the United States enriched itself during the war and desire to make 'handouts' to European Governments in order to enslave their peoples.

"We want to assist in European reconstruction, because we believe European prosperity will contribute to world prosperity and world peace. That is not Dollar democracy. That is not imperialism. That is justice and fair play

"America stands for social and economic democracy at home and abroad. It might help our Soviet friends to understand us better if they realised that today our social and economic democracy is further away from the "Devil take the hindmost" philosophy of bygone days than Soviet Russia is from Czarist Russia

"Whatever political differences there may be among us, we are firmly and irrevocably committed to the principle that it is our right and the right of every people to organise their economic and political destiny through the freest possible expression of their collective will".

Mr. Byrnes described the treaties as they stood at the end of the peace Conference as, "as good as we can hope to get by general agreement, now or within any reasonable length of time".

He expressed the hope that "after consideration, Yugoslavia will realise that just as other States have made concessions, she must make concessions to bring about peace".

Referring to the agreement between Austria and Italy on the future of South Tyrol, he declared "It is my earnest hope that Czechoslavakia and Hungary, and Rumania and Hungary, may find by common agreement somewhat similar solutions to their complicated nationality problems on the basis of working together as friends and neighbours.

AZAD'S SPECIAL APPEAL TO BENGAL MUSLIMS

QUOTES QURAN IN REPLY TO THOSE WHO BELIEVE ISLAM ENJOINS FORCE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19 (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in a statement on Noakhali happenings, says: "Hopes that Bengal would be able to recover early from the tragedy of the great Calcutta killing have been shattered by the terrible events now taking place in Eastern Bengal. The non-official report of arson, murder, pillage and oppression makes horrible reading. The Government communique states that incidents have taken place but does not accept all details contained in the non-official report. The Government account is bad enough, but if these details are proved, it constitutes a terrible indictment of the people responsible for the outrage. All civilized society is based on the protection of the life, property and faith of its members. This applies even more to the protection of the honour of women. Anybody who fails to respect women's honour condemns himself to the charge to bestiality. And it is the duty of the majority so to act that all fears of the minority are allayed. There is neither bravery nor credit if a majority tyrannises over a minority.

"What is most regrettable is that the name of religion has been dragged in for committing atrocious deeds. There are reports of forcible conversions and forced marriages. No religion, least of all Islam, permits the use of force and violence in matters of faith. The days of the early Caliphs who represented the spirit of Islam in its pristine purity were remarkable for toleration, security and protection guaranteed to minorities like Jews and Christians.

WHEN ISLAM RESCUED JEWS

"In fact Jews who were prosecuted in all the Christian countries of Europe throughout the Middle Ages, could find safety and security in the Muslim kingdom of Spain and later in Turkey.

"Calumniators of Islam have at times, tried to suggest that its phenomenal expansion was due to the use of compulsion and force, but they are refuted by the unequivocal injunction of the Quran that there shall be no compulsion in the matter of faith. Those who act against that teaching are, therefore, guilty of the worst possible disservice to the cause of Islam and Mussalmans.

"I would urge all Mussalmans and Hindus who love their country and community to ponder calmly and dispassionately the situation. They have to live together in this land and no Government can tolerate lawlessness and disorder for long. If there are any communal riots sooner or later the Government would put them down by the use of police and if necessary the army. But this would only suppress the disease not cure it. The only method of eradicating these evils is for the majority in an area to guarantee the security of the minority. If instead of waiting for the police and the army to come and forcibly suppress disorder, responsible men of the major community stand against the miscreants and protect the life, property and honour of the minority in that area, the whole atmosphere of the country will change.

"I would make a special appeal to Muslim brethren in East Bengal. Islam enjoins that the protection of one's neighbour is one's religious duty. In Noakhali and other districts of Eastern Bengal Muslims are in overwhelming majority. Let men of goodwill in these areas unite and declare that they will protect their neighbours with their life and that nobody shall harm a single Hindu except over their dead bodies."

East Indian Cotton Association

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Vice-President of the Association today to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, Bombay:—

"Board East India Cotton Association deeply concerned over the tragic happenings in Noakhali and other parts of Eastern Bengal. Anxiety is deepened because this tragedy comes almost in the wake of Calcutta massacre. There seems to be a deep-laid plan for systematic butchering of innocent population kidnappings and forceable conversions. While welcoming His Excellency's visit to this City Board strongly urge His Excellency paying immediate visit to affected areas and effective intervention to these bloody happenings. Culprits must be forthwith brought to book to restore public confidence irrespective of any consideration of political party or personality concerned."

WORK OF BRITISH AGENTS

Russian Charges Against Consuls At Ahwaz And Ispahan

LONDON, Oct. 18 (Reuter): Moscow Radio tonight broadcast an article that the revolt of Persian Tribesmen was "instigated and organised by the British Consuls in Ahwaz and Ispahan together with Col. Underwood and an official of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company; secondly the frontier region of Persia was flooded with British troops" and thirdly, that 80,000 officers and men arrived last week in the area by night.

Belonkov said 'The British Consul General in Ahwaz, Mr. A. C. Trot, and the British Consul in Ispahan, Mr. C. Gault, are considered in leading circles in Teheran to be the instigators and actual organisers of the anti-Government Ispahan plot of revolt of Bushire tribes in southern Persia and that the other disorders are the work of the same group of persons which is interested in weakening Persia.

"Since last summer imperialistic intrigues have increased and frontier regions of Persia have become the main centres from which arms are being smuggled to South Persia tribes. **For a long time now British planes have been supplying arms to Baluchistan."**

He added that the two Consuls named, together with British Colonel Underwood and an official of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, "instigated and organised the revolt of reactionary Sheiks of Bakhtiari and Qashqai tribes.

The arrival of larger contingents of British troops in Basra last July was an incentive to these revolts", he said.

"None Safe In Bengal Except British"

P.C. Joshi's Appeal To Hindus To Keep Cool

Mr. P. C. Joshi, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, in the course of statement says:—

It has been clear for some time past that reactionary elements within the League in direct liaison with local officialdom have been indulging in the worst goondagiri in East Bengal. Our Party office in Chittagong was attacked and comrades stabbed in the very presence of the District Magistrate. I earnestly appeal to the progressive within the Muslim League to bestir themselves and take a hand in resisting their own black reactionaries. Their responsibility today is very great.

I earnestly appeal to the justifiably shocked Hindu brothers not to get provoked. The spirit of revenge can only intensify mutual killing to the greater delight of the British Imperialists alone. The best way to help the Hindus in East Bengal is not to stab but guarantee absolute safety to Muslims where they are a minority. I particularly appeal to the Hindus of Bengal to keep cool.

Nobody is safe in Bengal today except the British. This shameful situation must inspire new efforts by Bengal's leaders to save Bengal."

Indians In Union To Protest

NAIROBI, Oct. 19, (A. P. A.): Indians of Nairobi announced today that "South Africa Week," from Oct. 23 to 29, will be observed by Indians in a spirit of protest against the "Anti-Indian policy in South Africa." Indians will parade and observe a half-day fast during that period. Meanwhile, the formation of an Indian Volunteer Corps, for training in discipline, tolerance, first-aid and parading, was announced. Forty Indian youths have enrolled in Nairobi.

STONES HURLED AT JAWAHAR'S CAR BUT NOBODY INJURED

16 OTHER PERSONS RECEIVE INJURIES FROM STONE-PELTING: 3 REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

Panditji & Party Safely Return To Peshawar, Receiving Rousing Welcome At Tank & Jendola

Start For Second Stage Of Tour To-Day

PESHAWAR, Oct. 19 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Saheb, returned to Peshawar this evening by air on the conclusion of their tour of North and South Waziristan, during which they visited Miranshah, Razmak, Manzai and Jendola, as well as Tank in Dera Ismail Khan District.

At Jendola, Pandit Nehru and the Khan Brothers received a great welcome from the Mahsuds and Bhittanis.

ROUSING WELCOME AT TANK

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib received a big welcome by Red Shirts and other Congress supporters at Tank aerodrome, where they landed this morning from Wana on their way to Jandola.

A large number of Red Shirt volunteers, carrying Congress flags and playing band, greeted the leaders amidst shouts of "Congress Zindabad", "Pandit Nehru Zindabad", etc. The party then drove to the administrative headquarters where Pandit Nehru inspected a guard-of-honour presented by the Frontier Constabulary.

The party then left by car for Jandola amidst firing of salvoes of cannons by supporters of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Tribesmen's Way Of Greeting

Pandit Nehru and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan were entertained at the District Headquarters of the Assistant Commissioner. During this period large numbers of Congress supporters thronged the headquarters compound and cheered the leaders punctuated by firing of blank cartridges as the sign of their enthusiasm. The party left Tank in convoy guarded by Red Shirt volunteers, and armed police. At several places on way to the winding mountain roads from Tank to Jendola triumhpal arches had been erected to greet the leader and parties of tribesmen living both sides of road fired salvoes of greeting into the air. Seven miles from Jandola the Khan of Jandola Khan Ghazeers Khan, was standing with a platoon of his retainers and welcomed Panait Nehru and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan by presenting them with a customary gift of three white-fleeced rams.

16 Injured Due To Stone-Pelting

Jawahar's Car Also Hit: No One Hurt

PESHAWAR, Oct. 19, (A. P. I.): Sixteen persons, including Mr. Kewal Ram, a Red Shirt member of the Frontier Assembly, were injured due to stone-throwing while Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and party were motoring from Tank aerodrome to the city. Three injured persons have been admitted to hospital.

The official version of the incident is that Muslim League demonstrators resorted to stone-throwing, some of the stone hitting the motor cars carrying Pandit Nehru's party. No one in the party was injured.

On Second Stage Of Tour Today

PESHAWAR, Oct 19, (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib will start tomorrow on the second stage of their tour visiting the Northern Sectors of the Tribal belt, including the historic Khyber Pass and Malakand Agency.

ROUSING WELCOME AT JANDOLA

At Jandola which is the headquarters of the South Waziristan scouts and is 20 miles within the tribal territory from Tank, Pandit Nehru and Khan Brothers were received with great enthusiasm by Nahsud and Brittani tribes with bands playing and tribesmen waving Congress flags and firing salvoes of rifle shots into the air, which is the typical mark of Pathan greeting and honour

Incident At Damdil

PESHAWAR, Oct. 19, (API): At Damdil, Brigade Headquarters, about half-way between Razmak and Miranshah forts just as the Jawahar and his party stopped on the second day of his visit mortars hurled several rounds into the rocky mountain-side overlooking a section of the road the party had traversed just a few minutes before.

An officer, asked why they were firing, said they were trying to drive tribesmen back from the road because they had been sniping the highway with rifles.

FLIGHT TO WANA

The trip continued without incident to Miranshah from where Pandit Nehru flew to Wana, also in Waziristan, and in the general area where the August bombing of nearly dozen villages occurred in punishment for the June kidnapping of a political agent.

AFRIDIS HEADMEN IN PESHAWAR

In Peshawar today, some hundred headmen of the fierce Afridis, whose domain is the region of the fabled Khyber pass, came in to receive their semi-annual payments totalling Rs. 315,000. These headmen, who represent approximately 300,000 Afridis, also declared they wished to remain independent and without interference from the Government of India.

The tribesmen, who met Nehru in Razmak during the morning, were credited by officers there with being responsible for numerous bridge and road blastings, snipings and various other offences. They were led by Malik Hyat of the Nazar Khels and came from approximately the same groups as the headmen who walked out on Nehru last evening at Razmak.

8 Months' R. I. For Carrying Knife

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Amir Akbar Badursha, a hotel servant, who was arrested on October 4 by the Nagpada Police on the charge of carrying a knife, was to-day sentenced to undergo eight months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court.

Thirteen persons were arrested by the police on suspicion in a general round-up following the fatal stabbing of two persons at Girgaum yesterday. They were produced before the Magistrate to-day when they were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 1,000 each, till Nov. 2.

Independent Tribes Invite Nehru

MALIKS WHO ATTEND JIRGA WERE UNDER BRITISH INFLUENCE, THEY AVER

Chief Of Jaddun Tribe Condemns Anti-Nehru Show At Peshawar

MIRANSHAH, Oct 19 (U.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and party completed their tour of North Waziristan and commenced their tour of South Waziristan today. Pandit Nehru to-day met the brave and sturdy Wazirs and Mahsuds living in no-man's land in mountains and valleys and where only jungle law prevails.

He met some 60 strongly built Mahsuds leaders who, it is stated, for the first time visited the British territory. They sent a message to Pandit Nehru yesterday expressing their desire to meet him not in the presence of the Political Agent. Pandit Nehru, it is stated, secured their entry into Razmak, a military outpost about 150 miles inside the tribal belt—and met the Mahsud leaders who receive no pay from the Political Department like the Maliks who came to yesterday's Jirga.

These Mahsud leaders told Pandit Nehru that the Jirgamen he met yesterday were Political Agent's henchmen and invited him and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to visit the tribal people outside the military headquarters and guaranteed full security to the party and offered traditional Pathan hospitality.

This invitation could not be accepted though Pandit Nehru expressed his desire to do so, as it would have upset his programme. The Mahsud leaders, it is learnt, welcomed the formation of the Interim Government and expressed their solidarity with those who were fighting for freedom.

From Razmak Pandit Nehru and party drove to Miranshah wherefrom they took the plane for Wana. Wana is a big convoy with armoured car and armed military men that passed through the narrow road with mountains on both sides inhabited by tribesmen. As the convoy passed though the road, one could notice the mud houses resembling like small forts with gun points on both sides. The Wazir tribesmen carrying guns were also seen round looking amazedly at the strange visitor to their land. At least, at one place the party could see huge columns of smoke coming from the mountain and hear sounds of repeated gun shots. The Wazir Khassadars local police under the control of the Political Agent dismissed it as "either shooting practice or the result of local feuds."

Pandit Nehru will reach Peshawar before commencing his tour of the Afridi and their tribal territories.

Letter To Nehru

MIRANSHAH, Oct. 19 (U.P.I): An invitation to visit the tribal areas and meet the independent tribesmen without the presence and influence of the Political Agent if he wanted to ascertain their viewpoint, was extended in a letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he was attending a Jirga of Mashuds at Razmak yesterday.

The letter which was signed by 25 Mahsud leaders complained that the Maliks who had come to attend the Jirga were under the influence of the Political Agent and hence they would not give correct picture of the tribal areas.

The letter promised Pandit Nehru and party safe escort to the meeting place and said that nobody would touch their single hair if they took up this tour as they would be the guests of the tribal Pathans who knew their duty to guests

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, and party motored through 42 miles of tribal areas inhabited by turbulent Wazirs this morning when they came from Razmak to Miranshah.

Enquiries made by the special correspondent of the United Press of India who is travelling with Pandit Nehru about yesterday's shelling at Razmak reveal that the incident has no special significance. It is stated that firing of shots by the Mahsuds living round Razmak is not an unusual thing and whenever high officials visit the area, the tribal people stage such demonstration.

The shots fired yesterday was in conformity with this practice. It is stated that those responsible for the incident are probably not aware of the name of yesterday's visitor and his attitude to the people and they took him to be one of the high officials who pay frequent visits to Waziristan.

An indication of this is available from the fact that although shelling is usually practised by tribesmen at nights, there was no incident last night, as it was later known that an Indian National Leader who is fighting for India's independence had come to the tribal belt.

LEAGUE LEADER DEPLORES ANTI-NEHRU SHOW

PESHAWAR, Oct. 19 (U.P.I.): "Political differences apart, we have damaged our reputation of being hospitable people in the eyes of the world," declared Khan Faqir Khan, Chief of the Jaddun Tribe and a prominent Muslim Leaguer, commenting on the League demonstration against Pandit Nehru on his arrival at Peshawar on October 16.

The League Leader added: "I admire the patience and tact of Dr. Khan Sahib in dealing with his political opponents on the occasion of the arrival of his respected guest. If he had not shown the great spirit of toleration on this occasion, our Province might have been involved in an internecine trouble."

Stalin To Visit U. S. And Canada?

HALIFAX, (Nova Scotia), Oct. 19, (Reuter): Generalissimo Stalin may visit the United States and possibly Canada, early in November, the newspaper "Halifax Chronicle" reported today, quoting 'a high-placed informant'.

Although the report was unconfirmed the informant said that a suite was being prepared for Generalissimo Stalin in the Cunar White Star liner "Aquintania," and that he would be on board her next trip west-ward from Britain.

The 'Aquintania' was chartered by the Ministry of Transport to take delegations to New York, for the next meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers early in November. She would sail on Sunday week, October 2, it was reported.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

New York, Oct. 19

New York Cotton market remained close to-day.

Baldev Singh Welcomes League Entry

AMRITSAR, Oct. 19, (A. P. I.): Gratification at the Muslim League's entry in the Interim Government to share responsibility in the service of the country was expressed by Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Member in the course of a speech at Amritsar this evening. The occasion was a garden party jointly given in his honour and that of Sardar Swaran Singh, Punjab Development Minister, by Sikhs of Amritsar. Both the Ministers received a civic address from the Amritsar Municipal Committee. Gilded swords and garlands interwoven with hundred-rupees currency notes were also presented to them by the Panthic Board in appreciation of their services to the Panth and country.

ROVERS CUP TOURNEY

BOMBAY, Oct. 19, (A.P.I.): Trades India won their replay against H.M.I. Dockyard in the first round of the Rovers Cup Football Tournament by four goals to two

STOP PRESS

JIRGA ADDRESSED AT JANDOLA

PESHAWAR, Oct. 19.

At Jandola scouts gave Jawaharlal and his party an enthusiastic welcome..

Panditji, Khan A. G. Khan and Dr. Khan addressed a Jirga. One of the Bhettani leaders then welcomed the distinguished visitors who were later treated to a sumptuous dinner.

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The preliminaries for starting a first class Congress English Daily, sponsored by a charitable trust including some leading Congressmen of the Punjab having been completed, applications for the posts of an Editor, News Editor, Sub-Editors, Cartoonist, Manager, Advertisement Manager are invited. Only experienced persons should apply. Very handsome salaries for really highly qualified persons. Yodh Raj, Chairman, Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore. (194)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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Hardwar,	Dehra-Dun,	Allahabad,	Cawnpore,
Hazaribagh Rd.,	Baidyanathdham,	Giridih,	Jhajha.
Jamalpur,	Bhagalpur,	Ranchi Road,	

REFUND ON UNUSED TICKETS PURCHASED FROM ANY STATION OTHER THAN THOSE MENTIONED ABOVE

Applications for refunds on unused tickets purchased from any station other than those mentioned above, should be made to THE CHIEF COMMERCIAL MANAGER, 105, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA and NOT to Benares. It should be noted that the Chief Commercial Manager's Claims Office at Benares has no concern whatsoever with Ticket Refunds, and such applications sent to that office will inevitably result in refunds being delayed.

HELP US TO HELP YOU!

(138)

NOTICE

The next session of the Government of Bombay Sanitary Inspectors' Class at Poona will commence on 2nd January 1947. The duration of the Course is 5 months. There are 50 vacancies of which forty are reserved for ex-servicemen. Ex-servicemen will be granted a scholarship of Rs 40/- p.m. and certain other concessions laid down by Government on condition that they agree to serve Government for 5 years if required.

Applications stating full name and address, date and place of birth, and educational qualifications should be sent to the Assistant Director of Public Health C.R.D. Poona, so as to reach him not later than 20th November 1946.

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NEW EXEMPTIONS FROM SALES TAX

BOMBAY, Oct. 19, (A. P. I.): A press note issued by the Bombay Government says:—

"In order to obviate the difficulties encountered under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1946, by certain classes of dealers in goods, Government has promulgated a new rule 5A to the Bombay States Tax Rules, 1946, providing for the exclusion of the following sales from the gross turnover of a dealers in goods, Government has taxable turnover.

(1) Sales to a dealer to whom the commissioner of sales tax has given a certificate after being satisfied that his gross turnover during 1945-46 or during the period from 1st April to 30th September 1946 exceeded Rs. 30,000 and that the goods in which he carries on business are either sold to registered dealer in goods, Government has outside the Bombay province.

(2) Sales by the Bombay coal allocation committee of bunker coal to its members.

This rule also provides for the exemption of sales of cotton cloth by mills to quota holders, and further sales to permit holders from places outside this province. It also ensures that the levy of sales tax is adjusted equitably to the existing system of distribution of cloth under the cotton cloth and yarn control order 1945 in this province, so as to prevent the levy of tax at more than one stage of distribution".

NEPAL MILITARY CHIEF IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

General Sir Babar Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, Senior Commanding General, Nepalese Army, who had gone to London to participate in the Victory Parade arrived in the city this morning by the S. S. Andes.

He was received at the port by General E. M. Godard, Area Commander, Bombay, Brigadier S. N. Smith, Commander of the Sub-Area, the Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, and the Agent of Nepal in Bombay. A salute of eleven guns marked his arrival.

General Sir Babar from England proceeded to America where he presented a Kukri to President Truman.

I. C. I. STRIKE CONTINUES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The strike of the 1250 employees of the I.C.I., continues peacefully, to-day.

Mr. Ashok Mehta and Mr H. R Pardiwalla, two leading Congress sympathisers met the strikers yesterday and expressed their appreciation of the strikers' morale

It is most likely that if the strike continues Government will intervene in the matter under the Industrial Relations Act.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan leader of the Congress Socialist Party will pay a visit to the strikers camp this afternoon.

An attempt on the part of the Management to break the strike yesterday is said to have proved a failure

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING:—A few light showers may occur in the southern most districts of Konkanpatti and Bombay Karnatak Weather will continue to be dry elsewhere.

More Hajis Sail

KARACHI, Oct. 18 (API). S S. "Rizani" sailed today from Karachi carrying 1,446 Haj pilgrims for Jedah.

With the departure tomorrow of S.S "Engliston" with 8.387 pilgrims from Karachi, Haj sailings will cease

During the post-Ramzan period over 1,000 Pilgrims have left for Jedah.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 11, 2002.
Muslim: Zilkad 24, 1365.
Parsi: Ardibehest 17, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-34 a.m. Sunset: 6-14 p.m.
Hightide 08-50, 21-09.
Lowtide: 02-04, 15-20.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

CHHAGANLAL DAYABHAI, Solicitor, of Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors, expired Saturday afternoon. Deeply mourned. Uthamna ceremony on Sunday, (today), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at his residence, Shanti Sadan, Vachha Gandhi Road, Gamdevi.

To-day's Engagements

DHOBI TALAO SANTI-DAL SEVA SAMITEE: Meeting at 4 p.m., today, under the Presidentship of Dr. Alban D'Souza.

"A" WARD PEACE AND DEFENCE COMMITTEE: Informal meeting of volunteers of the Committee, at 3 p.m., today, at Bhai Kabibai High School, Bora Bazar Street.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS: —Rainfall may increase in the south Konkanpatti and Bombay Karnatak.

RADICAL STUDENTS' UNION: Discussion meeeting on "The Coalition Government and Indian problems" at Girgaon office of the Union, at 4 p.m., today

GOA HINDU CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY: Annual Meeting of the Share-holders of the Societyt at 4 p.m., today, at the Registered office of the Society, 462, Sandhurst Road.

SOCIETY OF NOSSA SENHORA DA PIEDADE: 77th Annual Feast of N. S. da Piedade will be celebrated at 8 a.m., and Annual General Meeting, at 11-15 a.m., today in St. Anne's Girls School Hall, Dabul.

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SAMITHI: Special general body meeting of the Samithi, today, at 2 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DOMESTIC SERVANT'S UNION: Meeting of the Working Committee of the Union, at 4 p.m., today, at New Chikalwadi, Tardeo, under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. N. Rathod.

UTKARSHA MANDAL: General Meeting of the Mandal, at 3 p.m., today, at Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank Road.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse by Sri B. S. Dabke on teachings of Gita, at 4-30 p.m.

PAREL SAUNRAKSHAK SAMITI: Meeting of the Samiti at the Bombay Gymnastic Institute, near Kamgar Maidan, at 4 p.m., today.

3 ARTS INDIAN CLASSICAL SONG RECITAL: At 3-30, today, at Greens. Sangit Ratna Ibrahim Taan Talwar will sing Goud Sarang, Multani, Thumri, Kahmbavati and Jejevanti.

B. P. C. C.'S URGENT MEETING: Urgent meeting of the B. P. C. C. will be held on Tuesday, the 22nd October, 1946, at 5-30 p.m., at the Congress House.

STATE FACULTY FOR AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE: Due to disturbed conditions in Bombay, the Centre for all Practical Examinations of the Faculty to commence on November 5 is changed from R. A. Podar Medical (Ayurvedic) College, Bombay, to Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nihal Peth, Poona.

"A." WARD CONGRESS ELECTIONS: On account of the present disturbances in City and the Government restrictions, the President of the "A." Ward District Congress Committee has postponed sine die the elections to the Council of the "A." Ward District Congress Committee scheduled to be held on the 27th instant

National Information And Publications, Ltd.

The National Information and Publications, Ltd., announce that the company's shares which opened for subscription to the public on the 18th October 1946, having been fully subscribed, the Directors have decided to close the list at 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 22nd October, 1946

College Of Physicians And Surgeons Of Bombay

The Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay at a Special Meeting held recently has decided that no students should be admitted for the L. C. P. S. Course into an affiliated Institution after December, 1948.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Oct. 20.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Jaltarang Recital 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Haripada Chaudhuri (Flute) 8-45 Master Dina Nath 9-0 Manna Bai (Lucknow) 9-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 11-0 Music from Film 11-30 Kalidas 11-45 Rag Lila (G).

12-15 p.m. Azam Bai (Solapur) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 R. N. Karkare 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Lalita Venkatram 4-40 Manna Bai (Lucknow) 5-0 Haripada Chaudhuri (Flute) 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Geeti Hi Geet 6-30 R. N. Karkare 7-0 Lalita Venkatram 7-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 So this is man 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (Compositions of D'Amel) 10-0 Concerto Hour.

BRITAIN KEEPS HER 'PROMISE' TO ARABS

No Increase In Jewish Immigration Quota

LONDON, Oct. 19 (APA): An authoritative source said last night that the British Government had rejected the Jewish Agency's request for an immediate increase of immigration into Palestine, from the present quota of 1,500 to 5,000.

He said the decision, taken at a Cabinet meeting on Thursday, was conveyed by the Colonial Secretary, Arthur Creech Jones, to Doctor Chaim Weizmann, World President of the Jewish Agency, yesterday.

Authoritative sources immediately linked the rejection with the "promise" Britain was said to have given to Arab League delegates to the Palestine Conference—that there would be no new Jewish immigration "at least" until December 16, scheduled date for the resumption of the London talks on Palestine.

Soon after Doctor Weizmann left the Colonial Office yesterday, the Office issued a brief 'communique' which said:

"The Colonial Secretary held a further meeting with Doctor Weizmann and other representatives of the Jewish Agency to complete the discussions regarding steps that might be taken to lessen the existing tension in Palestine. The Jewish representatives stated that they would report the result of these discussions to the inner Zionist Council, due to meet (in Jerusalem) next week."

Dusk-To-Dawn Curfew In Jewish Area

JERUSALEM Oct. 19, (Reuter). A dusk-to-dawn curfew is to be imposed in the Jewish districts of Jerusalem with effect from tonight.

The Jerusalem police headquarters last night sent out an appeal to the public for witnesses of the shooting of British police inspector.

The inspector died of his wounds in the sixteenth British military hospital after being shot on Thursday night on Jaffa Road of Jerusalem by an unknown gunman thought to have been a member of the Stern Gang of terrorists.

League Of Arab Peoples

JERUSALEM, (APA): Leading Arabs from Palestine Egypt and Syria, who are members of the Pan-Arab organisation "Moslem Brotherhood" met at Haifa yesterday to organise a "League of Arab Peoples" whose purpose is to settle the Palestine problem.

The meeting strongly condemned recent terrorist activities in Palestine and held that the British Government's leniency towards those responsible is resulting in a permanent deterioration of the situation.

Will Snake-Charmers Take To Rope Trick

Reptiles Wanted To Exterminate Rats In South Indian Paddy Fields

MADRAS, Oct. 19, (A.P.A.): The small but picturesque tribe of snake charmers in rural sections of Southern India may be put out of business by the Government before long, an official of the Agricultural Department informed the "Associated Press of America" yesterday.

He explained that paddy growers have complained increasingly that the charmers have captured so many snakes that the number of rats in paddy fields have grown alarmingly. Because there are not enough snakes left to kill the rats, damage by the rodents has become very severe, the official reported.

The snake charmers capture the snakes and kill them for their skins. They receive an average of Rs. 200 a month for skins, and find a ready sale for the skins of virtually any species.

The official said Government has had some success in the use of cyanogen gas to poison the rats, but that the work has not been attempted on any vast scale.

Home Minister To Open Irani Market

.. (From Our Correspondent.) ..

POONA, Oct. 17.

Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, will be in Poona, next Sunday, to declare open the Farrokh Boman Irani Market as well as visit the Government Industrial School in Yeravda, where a function is being arranged in his honour.

LONDON, Oct. 18, (Reuter): Lord Sinha postponed his departure for India to-day on account of the sudden illness of Lady Sinha. They will now leave in about a fortnight's time.

Frau Goering Proud Of Husband's Suicide

SAYS HE HAD NO POISON VIAL WHEN SHE MET HIM FOR LAST TIME

NUREMBERG, Oct. 19 (APA): Said and weeping, Frau Emmy Goering told the 'Associated Press' yesterday that she asked Goering the last time she was permitted to visit him in the Nuremberg gaol if he had a poison vial such as both possessed when they were arrested.

"He said 'No, I have not, any more'," Frau Goering said. "I don't know whether he really had none at that time or whether he did not wish to tell me. He fully trusted me, but maybe he was afraid I would blurt out the secret in surprise", she added.

"I can't believe it yet. I can't imagine that this man is no longer alive. He was my husband and I side with him, and I will side with him after his death, too", Frau Goering said.

She declared she was glad now, because of the poison suicide, of the precautions taken to keep her and Goering separated when she visited the prison.

"I wished 'If only I could touch his hands once again.' It is a lucky circumstance now that I was always separated from him by the glass screen", she said.

"I am glad, too," she went on, 'that he died in such a way. I don't know whether it would have made up my mind to help him by giving him poison if I had had the opportuntty to do so."

"I don't know wha gave him that poison, but I wish to see the man who helped him," Frau Goering said.

GOERING'S BOAST

In a last burst of braggadocio (empty boast) Goering told Colonel B. C. Andrus, of the Nuremberg Prison staff, in a letter just how he managed to commit suicide under the commandant's nose, it was reported authoritatively last night.

That letter and two others from Goering will be submitted to the Allied Control Council in Berlin by official investigators.

One of the letters, a high source disclosed, was addressed to Frau Emmy Goering and the third to the German people urging them to have courage.

Goering's boasting letter does not incriminate any individual, it was reported. On the other hand it goes out of the way to exonerate certain persons.

He Too!

HANGMAN PROUD OF HIS RESULTS

The soldier-hangman who executed the ten Nazi leaders at Nuremberg wrote the following account exclusively for the 'Associated Press of America.'

HEIDELBERG, Oct. 19 (APA): I hanged those ten Nazis at Nuremberg and I'm proud of it. That was a job that needed doing for a long time, I did a good job of it, too, everything clicked perfectly.

I've hanged 347 people in the last 15 years and I never saw a hanging go off any better. I'm only sorry Goering escaped. I wanted him especially. No, I wasn't nervous. I haven't got any nerves. A fellow can't afford to have nerves in this business.

But this Nuremberg job was one I really wanted to do. I wanted that assignment so badly I stayed over here after I could have gone back home just to do it.

DIED LIKE BRAVE MEN

Those guys really deserved hanging—I'll say this for those Nazis. Though, they died like brave men. Only one of them showed any signs of weakening. When Frick was climbing those 13 steps of the gallows, one leg seemed to go bad on him, and the guards had to steady him.

They were all arrogant. You could see they hated us. Old Jew-Baiter Streicher looked right at me when he said "The Bolsheviks will hang you, too, some day." And I looked him back, right in the eye. They can't bother me.

There's not much to tell about the actual hangings. They went off just like any routine hangings. Ten men in 103 minutes, that's fast work.

Only one of them even moved after the crop. That was Streicher, the one who shouted "Heil Hitler". He kicked a little while but not long.

Another one, Sauckel, I think, started to shout "Heil Hitler" too, after I put the hood over his head. But I cut him off short with the rope.

I used a different rope and different hood on each man. I fixed the nooses and stretched the ropes myself to make sure nothing would go wrong.

The ropes and hoods were burned up with the bodies leaving nothing for the souvenir hunters. Why, one souvenir hunter from Havana, Cuba, wired an offer of dol. 2,500 for one of those ropes.

Goering's Last Words

"God Too Great To Care For Fate Of Hermann"!

NUREMBERG Oct. 19 (Reuter):—Among the last words of Hermann Goering, who this week cheated the hangman by committing suicide were: "I believe in God, my Father. I believe that God is too great and too busy to occupy himself with such small matters as the fate of Hermann Goering."

These words, he spoke with conviction to the American Chaplain, H. F. Gerecke, who saw Goering shortly before he took the fatal dose of cyanide.

Gerecke told me how Goering had requested Communion before he committed suicide, but was refused. "I was unable to dispense communion to Goering, because he did not accept the divinity of Jesus Christ who instituted the sacrament", Gerecke said.

"Goering was a rationalist, materialist and modernist of the first class. He denied the inspiration of the Scriptures, the miracles record in the Bible, the life hereafter and the Divinity of Christ.

In the Bible itself, he thought he could have believed the Gospels, but only parts known as Words of Jesus."

Gerecke said that despite Goering's strange belief he was a regular attendant at Church services. "He always spoke of belief in God, as an Almighty Power of the kind one always saw in nature. But he felt that such a God was so great that He could not be too concerned about little problems that people always have."

'They Were Not Americans'

Yugoslav Diplomat Denies Washington Charge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (Reuter):—The Yugoslav "Charge d'Affaires" in Washington, Dr. Sergei Makeido, in a statement to the Press here said: "I most emphatically deny that any Americans are being subjected to slave labour in Yugoslavia or that slave labour conditions exist in my country."

Dr. Makeido was referring to the U. S. note to the Yugoslav Government, containing the charge that a number of persons in Yugoslavia, claiming to be American citizens, died in Yugoslav prison camps, while others were being used for "slave labour."

Dr. Makeido said that the individuals referred to in the American note were among the 110,000 strong German minority in Yugoslavia, who before the war formed the "Kutur Bund" in Yugoslavia and, when the Germans attacked, joined either the German army or the Gestapo. They formed the Prinz Eugene Division—"an S. S. outfit that was unequalled in barbarity with which it slaughtered Yugoslav soldiers and citizens alike", Dr. Makeido said.

Dr. Makeido declared that the individuals of whom the State Department spoke "never obtained the necessary release of their Yugoslav citizenship. Most of those claiming to be Americans, so far as investigation has ascertained, were born in Yugoslavia, came to America and obtained American citizenship, without relinquishing their Yugoslav citizenship and returned to Yugoslavia during the depression, when they were unable to find work in America."

NO PAY FOR DAYS OF CLOSURE DUE TO COAL SHORTAGE

(From Our Correspondent

AHMEDABAD, October 18

The industrial court has delivered judgment in a dispute about remuneration for the days when mills were closed due to shortage of coal. It is stated that workers are not entitled to get pay for the days when mills remain closed due to shortage of coal.

"TEN DAYS from Tonight You'll See PROOF that I can make You a New Man!"

Remember that no one is Too OLD for exercise.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

Just drop a card with your full address. I will send you immediately my fully illustrated book. "MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE" post free. This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a million people all over the world how to regain health, strength and vitality. Why not order it immediately and lead a happy and healthy life.

PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
COIMBATORE, S. INDIA.

Don't take Chances with a Cold

When you catch cold try this easy effective treatment Put a few drops of Mistol into each nostril Mistol spreads in a soothing film over the irritated membranes, breaking up the congestion and opening the clogged nasal passages Soon you breathe easily again.

Mistol is recommended by doctors throughout the world. On sale at all chemists and bazaars.

In Iran

Ghavam Reshuffles Cabinet

New Cabinet More Strongly Nationalistic Than Last One

TEHERAN, Oct. 19 (Reuter). It has been officially confirmed that Prime Minister, Ghavam-es-Sultaneh, has presented the resignation of the Cabinet to the Shah. The Shah asked Ghavam to form a new Government.

TEHERAN, Oct. 19. (A.P.A.): Premier Ghavam-es-Sultaneh reshuffled his Cabinet to-day, retaining the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior for himself, and appointing his No. 1 Aide, the former Propaganda Minister, Prince Firouz, as Ambassador to Moscow.

Political circles said that the new Cabinet, which was presented to the Shah this morning, was more strongly nationalistic than the previous one.

The shake-up came only a few days after settlement of a revolt of southern Iran tribesmen, who demanded a bigger representation in the Majlis.

Prince Firouz succeeds Hamid Sayah, who is appointed Minister for Trades and Industry. General Ahmed Ahmadi, War Minister, and Abdul Hossein Hazhir, Finance Minister, were re-appointed.

Mohammed Vali Farman is appointed Minister of Labour and Propaganda.

Other appointments are: Abdul Hasan Sadegi, (Roads), Dr. Eghbal, Former Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, (Health Minister), Ali Shayegan. (Education), and Amir Ali, (Agriculture).

PLEA TO PRESENT ARAB CASE TO U.N.O.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 19 (Reuter): One hundred delegates representing an estimated 10,000 members of the Muslim Brotherhood of Palestine, Transjordan and the Lebanon, attending a Congress at Haifa yesterday, adopted a resolution urging the Palestine Arab Higher Committee to present the Arab Palestine case to the U.N.O. Security Council.

The Congress condemned the British Government as responsible for the unrest in the Holy Land, and demanded that it should draw up a policy designed to restore peace in Palestine.

SARAT BOSE FOR LONDON, WASHINGTON?

LONDON, Oct. 19, (UPA): Sarat Chandra Bose's name is mentioned as a possible candidate for the post of Indian Ambassador either to the Court of Saint James or to Washington, the "United Press of America" learned today.

Dr. V. K. Krishna Menon will either go to Moscow or remain here if Bose goes to Washington, informed sources said, while a member of the Muslim League will be chosen to represent India in one of these three countries.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas, judges and notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5, 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASA ACHARIAR "Chandrika" 2-B Eldams Road Teynampet P. O. Madras.

Maintenance Of "Big Five" Veto At UNO Assembly

Soviet & U.S. Expected To Stand Firm Against Revisionists

NEW YORK, OCT. 19. (REUTER): THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES ARE EXPECTED TO STAND FIRM FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE "BIG FIVE" POWER OF VETO WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, HEARS THE CASE OF REVISIONISTS LED BY DR. HERBERT EVATT, AUSTRALIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, BACKED BY THE CUBA DELEGATION. CABLES REUTER'S UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENT.

Among Security Council delegates the consensus of opinion this weekend was that although the smaller states would make a big efforts, the veto power would not be overthrown.

To-day, delegates from all the United Nations were beginning to surge into overcrowded New York for Wednesday's opening of the General Assembly. The flow of arrivals was expected to reach its climax with berthing on Monday morning of the liner "Queen Elizabeth" bringing among other delegates, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

The City of New York building on the old Worlds Fair site in flushing Meadow, Long Island, is all ready for the first sitting at 9 p.m. on Wednesday when President Truman will give his address of welcome.

Discussions are expected to go on for six and a half weeks and it is estimated that there will be 450 different meetings of various committees and sub-Committees.

HOT DEBATE EXPECTED ON ..EUROPE'S ECONOMIC RECON-.. STRUCTION.... ....

The most hotly debated subject after that of veto may be those of economic reconstruction of Europe—with Britain leading the fight for the establishment of an Economic Commission in opposition to the Soviet Union and Slav countries—and the proposed setting up of a refugee organisation on which there is wide difference of opinion between the Western Powers and the Soviet.

Among 53 items on the agenda is the proposal to set up a Trusteeship Council the last big United Nations organ to be formed—which will be considered with draft amendments for transferring mandated territorise to United Nations trusteeship.

While the Assembly is in session, the Council of Foreign Ministers will meet on Nov. 4, at Waldorf Astoria Hotel for final endorsement of the peace treaties agreed at the Paris Conference.

Woman Scientist Convicted For "Communist Activities"

Alcala de Henares, Spain, Oct. 18, (Reuter): The thirty years old Brunnett Maria Teresa Toral, a scientific research worker, was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and her fiance Antonio De Ben Perez to 3 years imprisonment by the military court here tonight on charges of "communist activities."

The prosecution had demanded 30 years imprisonment for both. Toral alleged that she had been so brutally treated by Barcelona Police that she had attempted suicide. She denied that her chemists shop was the centre of communist conspiracy.

Perez, a former captain in the Republican army, admitted he had offered to write some propaganda but asserted he was not a communist.

The prosecution alleged that Toral had been sentenced to 12 years' gaol and Perez to death after the civil war but were provisionally released.

Cyprus T.U.C. Leaders Released

Kyrenia, Cyprus, Oct. 19 (Reuter). All the 18 Cypriot trade union leaders sentenced to one year's imprisonment in last January were released yesterday. They were found guilty of being members of the Pan-Cyprian Trade Union Committee described as unlawful association whose propaganda encouraged the overthrow of the constitution of Cyprus by Revolution. Their appeal was disallowed by the supreme court of the colony in February.

Andreas Ziatides, former Secretary of the Pan-Cyprian Trade Union Committee, who was one of the 18, said that their release was due to the fact that through the efforts of the local trade union movement, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the world press, the British Labour Party had for the first time realised the full facts of the action taken against them by the Government of the colony.

SOVIET DENIES CHINESE CHARGES AGAINST COMMUNISTS

LONDON, Oct. 18 (Reuter): A denial by the Soviet News Agency of a report in the Chinese newspaper "Hsin Chun Hus Chi Pao" alleging Soviet interference in Chinese affairs was broadcast by Moscow Radio tonight.

According to the Soviet News Agency, the newspaper carried a report containing a "series of fabricated news items alleging in particular that representatives of Chinese Communist Party were visiting Moscow that the Chinese Communist Party had been promised that the Soviet Government would assist them in obtaining seats in the reorganised Chinese State Council and that military assistance would be given in restoring the position held by Chinese Communist troops prior to January 13 and in Manchuria prior to July 7. It was also alleged that the Soviet envoy in Nanking would act as the unofficial mediator between the Communist Party and the American representatives in China."

The broadcast added that the Soviet News Agency was authorised to state that all this is fabrication from beginning to end."

GOVT. OFFICIALS CONFER WITH COMMUNIST LEADER

But Yenam Radio Reports Rejection Of Chiang's Proposals

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19 (Reuter): Although Yenan (Communist Headquarters) Radio is reported to have indirectly rejected Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's latest peace proposals, by announcing preparations for the convocation of the Communist National Assembly, Shanghai was the scene of considerable political activity as three high Government officials specially sent from Nanking yesterday conferred day long with the Communist leader, General Chou En Lai, and third party delegates.

The main mission of the three is to induce Chou En Lai to return to Nanking as the Communist spokesman and resume negotiations.

From Nanking it is reported that the Communist spokesman today branded as "utterly fantastic and untrue" a Chinese Press report that Chou En Lai fried to "run away to Hongkong" by steamer recently because of the widening rift between two Communist groups, respectively advocating continued negotiations with Government and maintenance of a stiff attitude.

Chou En Lai is said to belong to the conciliatory group.

"Black Diwali" For Karachi

KARACHI, Oct. 19, (API): Various Hindu mercantile bodies and other institutions in Karachi have decided to observe "Black Diwali" this year in view of the disturbances at Noakhali and other places in Bengal. They have also decided to abandon illuminations and decorations during the Diwali festival.

All-India Women's Muslim League President Resigns

BANGALORE: Khateebah-e-Hind, Zohrae Sukhan Syeda Akhtar Begum, has tendered her resignation of the Presidentship of the All-India Women's Muslim League and will henceforth serve the public and national cause like an ordinary member of the Muslim League. This telegram has been sent to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League. It will be recalled that Syeda Akhtar was elected President of the All-India Women's Muslim League at a meeting, on August 21, 1939, held in Thatak Habaskhan, Delhi.—"DAILY POST."

FLOOD HAVOC IN BALASORE AND PURI

Paddy Crop Damaged: Hundred Houses Swept Away

CUTTACK, Oct. 19, (API): Extensive damage to crops due to floods in the province was caused in Balasore and Puri districts last month, states a Government press note. Four rivers —Subarnarekha, Baitarani, Brahmani and Salandi—were in high floods owing to heavy rainfall in the catchment areas and in Balasore District on September 14 and 15 last. As a result of these floods paddy crop roughly over 65,000 acres has been damaged to the extent of four to eight annas, in the rupee and crop over 29,000 acres completely destroyed. One hundred houses were swept away and 1082 others collapsed. Most of these were mud built huts, belonging to landless labourers and cow sheds

CALCUTTA'S DIWALI WITHOUT FIREWORKS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19, (API). Calcutta's Diwali this year will be without fireworks.

The Commissioner of Police has notified that the letting off the fireworks during the Diwali this year will not be permitted. This prohibition is regarded by the authorities as necessary in view of the present situation in the city. An order under section 144 Cr. P. C. on the subject will be issued within a few days.

British Buddhist For India

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19, (API): The President of the London Buddhist Society, Mr. C. Humphreys, will arrive in India tomorrow on a pilgrimage to Buddha Gaya Sarnath and other Buddhist holy places.

The Maha Bodhi Society of India are arranging a reception for Mr. Humphreys. He has been visiting Burma on his way to India from Tokyo and a purse of Rs. 20,000 was presented to him in Burma for financing Buddhist activities in England.

Aney Congratulates Jinnah

COLOMBO Oct. 17, (API): Mr. M. S. Aney the Government of India representative in Ceylon, has sent a cable to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, congratulating him on the Muslim League's decision to join the Interim Government Mr. Aney expressed the fervent hope that "this Coalition Government will prove the first important step towards the construction of a united free India."

Byrnes Has Progressed Since Stuttgart, Says Wallace

WASHINGTON: Mr. Henry Wallace, whose recent speech on Foreign Policy was followed by his resignation of the post of the Secretary for Commerce, in a statement last night, said: "After listening to Secretary of State — Mr. Byrnes speech, I am more certain than ever that we must adopt a real American Foreign Policy."

Mr. Wallace added that he was glad that Mr. Byrnes "has progressed since his Stuttgart speech" and hoped that Mr. Byrnes "will eventually realise that American people demand justice, good neighbourliness and peace in the world."

WASHINGTON Oct. 19, (UPA): Diplomatic sources said today that U. S. Ambassador to Russia Walter Bedell Smith arrived secretly in New York several days ago and came to Washington on Wednesday last.

These sources said that the trip was surrounded in mystery but it is believed Smith will consult President Truman and Secretary of State James Byrnes regarding Soviet relations.

Communism And American Capitalism Incompatible

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (UPA). A special dispatch from Washington today said that "last Thursday, Averell Harriman told 125 Army and Navy and State Department officers 'of the record' that Russian Communism and American capitalism were incompatible.

"Jean Davidson of the French News Agency learned of the talk and sent the story to Paris on Friday. Harriman said the Davidson story bore little resemblance to what he said but he did not deny he talked about Russia.

"Davidson reported that Harriman said Stalin is convinced that the capitalist and communist systems could not exist together. Harriman is similarly convinced. And Roosevelt also came to this conclusion shortly before his death."

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SABHA LEADER'S S.O.S. TO NEHRU & SARDAR

Plea For Immediate Removal Of Bengal Governor And League Ministry

BOMBAY, Oct. 18, (A. P. I.): The President of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha has sent a telergam to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President, Interim Government, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member, saying that there is no rule of law and order in Calcutta and Eastern Bengal and that the Bengal Government had proved incompetent to stop the "Ruthless massacre, loot, arson, forcible conversion of Hindus and abduction of Hindu women.". The telegram adds that the Hindu citizens of Bombay urge that the present Bengal Governor and Government must be removed forthwith for the protection of the Hindu minority.

ALSO TO INDIA SECRETARY.

A similar telegram has been sent to the Secretary of State Lord Pethick

The Bombay Piecegoods Native Merchants Association and the Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piecegoods merchants Association have jointly sent telegrams to the Viceroy, the Governor of Bengal and Sardar Vallaghbhai Patel, Home Minister, Interim Government, requesting "immediate interference, enquiry and justice" into the Noakhali incidents.

Woollen Goods Control Stays On

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (A.P.I.) A Press Note says:—

The provisions of the Consumer Goods (Control of Distribution) Order remain in force so far as woolen goods are concerned.

London Money Market

LONDON, Oct. 19, (Reuter): Excess of supplies over demand for funds in the money market was even more pronounced during the early part of the week compared with the closing stages of the previous week. A number of market houses were unable to employ funds released through excessive holdings of maturing treasury bills despite substantial payments for new bills. Clearing banks also found equally difficult to get employment of their large cash balances.

Applications for £170,000,000 treasury bills totalled £276,000,000, the market receiving about 50 percent of its applications. The average rate was ten shillings 1.70 pence per cent.

Next week £170,000,000 will again be offered but treasury deposit receipts nil.

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NUREMBERG NAZIS' SUICIDE PREPARATIONS

Security Officer Narrates List Of Objects Seized From Accused

NREMBERG, Oct. 18 (Reuter): Four things with which Herman Goering might have committed suicide, including the diaphragm removed from his headphones, were taken from him at different times during his captivity and the fifth a length of wire, was taken from the cell of one of his witnesses, security officials here disclosed tonight.

"Suicide preparations" by six other Nuremberg Nazis were discovered and foiled this year, it was revealed.

But the mystery of how Goering obtained the phial of potassium cynide with which he killed himself remained unsolved tonight.

Security officers said that once a sliver of glass was found in a prisoners tobacco pouch.

They gave these facts about other preparations which were detected and prevented:

Goering—a six inch length wire propelling pencil and some short pencils taken from his cell on February 10—his headphones found defective and a sharp diaphragm found hidden in the seat he occupied at the trial on April 15—five feet of wire taken from the cell of Field Marshal Erhard Milch, Goering's witness, on March 31.

Ribbentrop: A glass phial with undisclosed contents found in his cell on January 31.

Keitel: A safety pin found in his shirt on January 27. Four nuts and two bolts found in his cell on February 27. A sharp instrument two inches long concealed with other objects in the fold of his uniform and surrendered only under pressure.

Schatch (who was acquitted) a three foot cord and 10 paper clips found in his cell on February 2. The labour leader, killed himself with a torn towel) taken from his cell on May 1. Five screws found on May 30.

Doenitz: Strip of shoelaces tied together found in his cell on May 30.

Saukel: A spoon removed from his cell.

In a press tour of the gaol today, correspondents' suggestions on Goering's suicide were all negative by security officials, who added a new mystery: A paper kite with a note and some inexplicable scribbles on it landed outside the hanging shed two days before the executions. No body knows where it came from.

INCOMPLETE REPORT OF NURENBERG.

NURENBERG, Oct. 19, (Reuter): Col. B. C. Andrus, who was responsible for the custody of Herman Goering, disclosed this afternoon that the report on Goering's suicide is not complete, as the laboratory report is not yet ready. He expects it will be ready on Monday.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN SPAIN

MADRID, Oct. 19 (Reuter): Gen. Franco presided at a Cabinet meeting last night after which it was announced that an agreement had been reached with British, United States and French Governments concerning German public properties in Spain.

No details were given.

Indian Doctor Found Not Guilty In Newcastle Court

NEW CASTLE ON TYNE, Oct. 18 (Reuter): An Indian, Dr. Chandra Dandekar, aged 40, who pleaded not guilty to two charges on obtaining a quantity of drugs and medical supplies by false pretences, stated at the New Castle Assizes today that more than 1,000 of his patients had subscribed to his defence.

The Doctor and his nurse also pleaded not guilty to the two charges of jointly obtaining medical supplies by false pretences and to the charge of conspiring together to obtain medical supplies by false pretences.

The prosecution alleged that the goods were obtained by insurance prescriptions made out in the name of patients, for whom they were not used.

The Doctor denied that he had ever used the materials or the drugs obtained by insurance prescriptions for his private patients.

The Jury without retiring from the Court found the doctor and the nurse not guilty on all the charges. When the verdict was announced there was an outburst of handclapping in the public gallery and outside the court where dozens of doctors, patients and friends waited to shake hands with him.

U.P. GOVT. GRANTS RS. 15,000 FOR FLOOD RELIEF

LUCKNOW, Oct. 18 (API): The U.P. Government, it is learnt, has sanctioned Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 for relief in the flood affected areas in the Deoria and Allahabad districts respectively.

4 Hurs Escape From Central Jail

HYDERABAD (SIND), Oct. 19, (U. P. I.): Four dangerous Hurs escaped from the Central Jail by tearing open the barrack ceiling and jumping over the high prison wall in the early hours of this morning. Three of them were undergoing imprisonment for life and the fourth for ten years.

Two others who could not jump over the wall were however caught.

JAP WAR CRIMES TRIAL Defence Wants Soviet Foreign Minister For Questioning

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (A.P.A.): The defence at the international war crimes trial has made a routine request for the former Soviet Foreign Minister, Maxim Litvinov, to appear for questioning, but Court observers do not expect him to be called.

The request was made when Mr. Litvinov's diary of talks with Japanese officials in Moscow was placed in evidence by the Russians.

The defence similarly has requested the presence for questioning of virtually every witness from whom the Rusisan prosecutors introduced documents. However, it did not press for Mr. Litvinov's appearance.

An extract from Mr. Litvinov's diary, recording talks with one of the defendants, Mamoru Shigemitsu, former Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, was presented It quoted Mr. Litvinov as telling the Japanese Ambassador that Russia would defend the Siberian Border at any cost. The Russians accused Shigemitsu of threatening to use force against Russia in settlement of a dispute over the Manchukuo border.

The Court earlier admitted, over defence objections, a list of asserted Japanese violations of Russia's frontiers, numbering 15 in 1933, and increasing to 387 in 1939.

State To Control Orange Free State Gold Fields

BLOEMFONTEIN, Oct. 18 (Reuter). Dr Daniel F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party (Opposition), speaking at the Nationalist Congress of Orange Free State here today, said that the policy of the party was that gold mines should be effectively controlled by the State.

A State in which the mineral rights of the country were vested should properly be represented on the boards of directors of mining companies. The State should have a say in the division of the profits so as to ensure that workers were properly rewarded for their labours.

The party did not favour nationlisation which meant that the mines were owned and developed by the State. Dr. Malan added The Congress approved the policy of effective State control of the Orange Free State gold fields.

COLOMBO GEM MUSEUM ROBBED

MADRAS, Oct. 18, (APA): Precious stones and antique jewellery worth several lakhs of rupees are reported to have been stolen between Saturday and Monday last from the Colombo Gem Museum, one of the world's biggest stores for precious stones, according to information received by the police here.

It was stated that originally the Ceylon police were informed that the value of the jewels stolen was between five and eight lakhs of rupees. A later check resulted in increasing the estimated loss of several lakhs more.

ASAFALI CANCELS TRIP TO NOAKHALI

CALCUTTA. Oct. 18, (API): The proposed visit of Mr. Asaf Ali, member for Transport and Railways in Interim Government, to the riot affected areas in Noakhali, has been cancelled.

It is learnt that earlier in the day Mr. Asaf Ali had contacted the Bengal Government in this connection and the latter had made arrangements for his air transport to Noakhali, Mr. Asaf Ali, however, could not ultimately avail himself of this opportunity.

NEW YORK, Oct 18 (UPA): The Customs and other Government Agents at the La Guardia Field were alerted today against any attempt to smuggle in the jewels stolen from the Duchess of Windsor.

GUJARATI LITERARY CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 18

The sixteenth sessions of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad opened this evening in specially erected 'Shamiana' at Dharmendra Sinhji College here. Mr. Ramnarayan Pathak presided.

Dr. Ramanlal Yagnik, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the guests. He referred to poets and literary men of the post and urged them to perpetuate their memories in a way befitting the Sahitya Parishad.

Mr. Pathak then read his presidential address.

Another correspondent adds: The Thakoresaheb of Rajkot was unable to attend owing to ill health but his speech was read by Dr. Yagnik.

ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION OPENED

RAJKOT, Oct. 19, (A. P. I.): An arts and craft exhibition was inaugurated here today by Mr. N. C. Mehta.

Organised concurrently with the Gujerati Sahitya Parishad the Exhibition contains 2,000 specimens of the skill and individuality of the unschooled artisan of Kathiawar, notably in tapestry and needle-work.

The exhibits also included three ponderous volumes of Gujerathi lexicon, compiled by the late Maharajah Sir Bhagwati Singhji of Gondal State, the Bhagwat-gita manuscripts on palmyra leaves, belonging to Rajvaidya Jivram Kalidas of Gondal.

FASCIST CULT IN GOA

Kamaladevi Asks Interim Govt. To Take Up Matter In Hand

BANGALORE, Oct. 18 (A.P.I.) Srimathi Kamaladevi, Member of the Congress Working Committee, is to sponsor a resolution against the attitude of the present administration of Goa at the next meeting of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee.

The meeting is to be held at Bhagalkot on October 20. Srimathi Kamaladevi who has been in Bangalore for the last four days will leave for Bhagalkot tomorrow morning

In an interview to the Associated Press of India Srimathi Kamaladevi said that intensification of the suppression of civil liberties in Goa is but a reflection of the present downright Fascist regime in Portugal under Dr. Salaazar.

She hoped that the Interim Government would take up the matter in hand as soon as possibile.

After the meeting of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee she will leave Bhagalkot for Bombay where from she will fly to Delhi to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting on October 23.

Dacoits Loot Pilgrims

SAHARANPUR, Oct. 18, (API). A gang of dacoits attacked a party of pilgrims while they were returning in a bullock cart from Sahakumber Devi fair on Saharapur-Nakur road, near Phandpuri. The dacoits snatched away cash and ornaments from the person of the ladies and decamped along with gun and cartridges belonging to a member of the party.

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A Drawn Match

PERTH, Oct. 19 (Reuter): The M. C. C. finished 160 behind in a drawn match writes Norman Preston, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Compton possesses the essential quality of confidence, but like Washbrook, did not show his best English style. Doubtless, he is still feeling his way and when the M. C. C. arrive in the Eastern States, the real Compton will be seen. Nevertheless, he produced some really brilliant strokes in an inconsistent display

The value of Langridge as an all-rounder cannot be denied. Unperturbed, he made sure with Yardley that there would be no follow-on.

The match also provided information for Australia. 22-year-old Dooland who toured New Zealand recently, is a tall clever right-arm spinner who produces both legbreak and googly at fair pace and should be a strong candidate for test honours.

Johnson followed sound batting by floating offspinners steadily and these two men can consider their Perth visit successful

Tourists' Another Match In Australia

PERTH, Oct. 19. (Reuter): After dinner to-night the M.C.C. team set out on a 2,000 miles journey to Port Pirie where they are engaging the South Australian Country XI in a two-day match. They do not reach the destination until Tuesday next.

Oh For A Bowler For Test Against M.C.C.!

SYDNEY, Oct. 19. (Reuter): Bill O'Reilly, himself once the mainstay of Australian bowling, writing in the Sydney "Morning Herald", says it is imperative that the Australian Test Captain be given at least one bowler capable of undertaking a long, tough bowling spell to make the Englishmen fight all the way for each run.

"Walter Hammond has given a pretty clear indication that the M.C.C. has a magnificent batting team.

"It is sometimes said that Englishmen are allergic towards spin. It is true that Australia's chief bowlers, who have taken wickets in the past 20 years, have been leg-spinners, but at the present Australia has only two leg-spin bowlers, Bruce Door and Colin McCool, both comparatively inexperienced".

WALES BEAT SCOTLAND

WREXHAM, Oct. 19 Reuter): Wales won the Soccer International match against Scotland by three goals to one.

(At half-time W. zero, S. zero).

CONSTANTINE MAY NOT COME TO INDIA

Learie Constantine, it is gathered, is unlikely to come over to India to take up his work as a cricket coach for Bengal, as the Bengal Cricket Association seem to have expressed their inability to provide for his accommodation

INDIAN DELEGATES AT PEACE CONFERENCE: Sir Joseph Bhore, a member of the Indian Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, presiding over the Economic Commission for Italy at the Salle des Pas Perdus. He is sitting at the back, against the window, second from left.

PROTEST AGAINST GHETTO ACT ON WEDNESDAY

Joshi's Appeal To Indians To Lend Support

P. C. Joshi, General Secretary, Communist Party of India, has issued the following statement:—

"On 23rd October, the United Nations Organisation meets, and its session will discuss the issue of racial discrimination against Indians in South Africa. The Passive Resistance Council of Indians in South Africa is having a hartal and holding demonstrations there, the same day. They have cabled me for similar demonstrations here. I appeal to all units and followers of hte Party to hold meetings this day.

'Our countrymen in South Africa are asserting and saving our national honour through their heroic passive resistance against humiliating discriminatory laws. Their struggle is part of our common struggle for independence. They must get all our support.

There, Hindus and Muslims are fighting united, even though here in the motherland we are falling apart. Such is the glory of common struggle against the common enemy. Hitherto they have drawn inspiration from our freedom movement, to-day we must learn from them how Hindu-Muslim Joint Front can be built to resist and defeat India's enemies.

The representatives of the Interim Government would take up the cause of our countrymen. We must lend it all support from India and demand that they take the firmest line against the arch-reactionary Imperialist Smuts.

The White Ghetto Act must go!"

Sidky Pasha Meets Bevin Again

LONDON, Oct. 19, (Reuter): The Egyptian Prime Minister Sidky Pasha and the British Foreign Minister Mr. Ernest Bevin completed preliminary exchange of views on the revision of Anglo-Egyptian Treaty this morning—their second meeting.

This has left the way clear for them to tackle at their next meeting on Monday the critical issue of whether the deadlock reached last month in the negotiations for revision can be broken.

Yesterday's statements by Mr. Bevin and Sidky Pasha are reliably understood to have been frank and very forthright and neither party is believed to have shown himself much moved by the arguments of the other.

M. Herriot To Contest Election

PARIS, Oct. 19, (Reuter): M. Edward Herriot, three-times Premier of France and now Deputy Mayor of Lyons, announced today that he would stand for the general elections on Nov. 10.

He will appear on the Right Wing Radical Party list.

Anti-Pakistan League To Be Formed In Britain

LONDON, Oct. 19 (Reuter): An anti-Pakistan League to counteract pro-Pakistan propaganda of Muslim League organisations is being formed in Britain, it was announced to-day.

A well-known Indian Dr. Diwan Singh, who lives in Birmingham and Chowdhury Akbar Khan, President of the Indian Workers Association in Britain, are co-operating in the formation of this Anti-Pakistan League.

Hindus, Sikhs and non-League Muslims will be recruited for this new movement.

8 Seva Dal Volunteers Arrested By Goa Police

KARWAR, Oct. 19, (API): Eight volunteers of 'Rashtra Seva Dal', who entered Goa territory this morning, were arrested by the Portuguese authorities and have been held in rustody, it is learned here.

The party was proceeding to neighbouring villages inside Goa territory, to announce a public meeting fixed for tomorrow at Majali, in Karwar Taluka, to be addressed by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

20 DEAD IN PLANE CRASH

PESHAWAR, Oct. 19, (API): Twenty persons, believed to be army personnel, are reported to have died when a twin-engined transport aircraft, flying on a parachute training exercise, crashed into mountain-side at Tirah in Chitral yesterday.

The plane was burnt out. Half the victims are believed to be British, and the remainder Indian.

NEPALESE GENERAL IN BOMBAY

Back From London After Attending Victory Parade

BOMBAY. Saturday.

Senior Commanding General Sir Baber Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepal reached Bombay to-day after attending the Victory Parade in London as the head of the Nepalese contingent. As he disembarked from the 25,000-ton luxury liner "Andes" he was accorded British military honours, a 13-gun salute being fired.

Major-Gen. E. N. Goddard, Commander of the Bombay area and Mr. K. U. Advani, Nepal Government's Representative in Bombay, were among those gathered at the quayside to receive the Rana who was accompanied by Major-Gen. Firkiran Shumsher and Lt.-Gen. Ekraj Shumsher.

It may be recalled that the Rana visited the British King on whom he conferred, on behalf of the King of Nepal, the Senior Rank of the Commanding General of Nepal Army. He also presented Queen Elizabeth with the Order of Rajanya.

During his American visit, the Rana was awarded the first class order of the Legion of Merit by the President of the United States.

Other passengers aboard the "Andes" who reached Bombay were the Hon. Mrs. E. P. Humphreys, daughter of the Viceroy and Lady Wavell, and her children.

Viceroy's Surprise Visit To Haj Pilgrim Ship

BOMBAY, Oct. 19, (API): H. E. the Viceroy, today paid a surprise visit to the Haj pilgrim ship 'Khosru', lying in the Victoria Docks, which is due to leave this afternoon.

The 'Khosru' is the fourth pilgrim ship to leave from Bombay this season.

The last of the pilgrims to go on board were still arriving when Lord Wavell, accompanied by the Governor of Bombay, reached the docks.

Going on board, the Viceroy went round the passenger deck and talked to the captain of the ship. Mr. I. I Chundrigar, member-designate of the Interim Government, Seth P Ibrahim Hassanally, Chairman and other members of the Port Haj Committee, who were aboard, explained the work done by the Committee and the difficulties experienced by the pilgrims when they travel by ships not specially built for the Haj Pilgrimage. The Viceroy was told that 1,600 passengers were leaving by the 'Khosru' including 400 women and children.

At the inoculation centre at the docks, where a number of passengers were waiting for inoculation, the Viceroy met the Medical Officer and was introduced to one of the young pilgrims, a ten-year old boy accompanying his grandfather

Lord Wavell was received by Sir B. Rama Rao, Chairman of the Port Trust, who introduced to him Seth, P. Ibrahim Hassanally, Chairman of the Haj Committee.

An extra ship specially chartered by the Interim Government is also leaving Bombay tomorrow with more pilgrims.

INTERVIEWS

Earlier this morning, the Viceroy granted interviews to Mr. M. M Killedar, member of the Central Legislative Assembly, Dr. H. T. Sorley, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay and Mr. D. S. Bakhle, Commissioner of Civil supplies.

Later at lunch, the Viceroy met Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Sir Francis Low, Sir B. Rama Rao and Lady Rama Rao, Mr. C. P. Bramble, President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. M. H. Premji, President of the Indian Merchants chamber and Mrs. Premji.

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TOTAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS IN CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY. Oct. 19.

There was total suspension of business in city markets today. Stock Exchange, Cotton Market, Bullion Market and Produce Market remained closed.

U.S.A. COTTON MILLS CONSUMPTION

United States domestic mills consumption in September totalled 818000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian cotton January contract is 1614 cents points below New York January at Exchange rate.

CHICAGO WHEAT LOWER

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (UPA): On the Chicago Commodity Exchange today, wheat prices moved lower despite a firmer ruling of feed grains and a firmer hog market.

Traders expressed the opinion that the longs were disappointed at the failure to decontrol flour and feel that with the outlook for abundant supplies, the advances will be difficult to hold.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.

January	2.00-3/4
March	1.94-1/4 to 1.94-1/4
May	1.89-1/2 to 1.89-1/2

WORTH STREET SELLING

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (UPA): On the Worth Street Market, cotton goods producers, worried by the sensational sudden drop in raw cotton prices, speeded up selling activities accepting orders for shipment through the balance of the year on the fear that the expected rise in November fabric ceilings might not materialize.

Some traders were apprehensive of the possibility that November prices might even be lower unless the down trend in cotton can be arrested.

COTTON DEALERS ORDERED TO REPORT TRANSACTIONS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (UPA): The Commodity Exchange Authority today ordered members of the New York, New Orleans and Chicago cotton futures market to report all deals between October 15 and October 18th when cotton tumbled thirty dollars per bale.

Mr. J. M. Mehl administrator of the Commodity Exchange Act, said that the move was a part of the investigation which began on Wednesday.

FURTHER DROP IN NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

Active covering and technical replacement buying sharply extended the opening gains, but this rally brought out renewed hedging and liquidation. The market then declined by 200 point maximum permissible limit from the highs, uncertainties in connection with decontrol programme continuing the chief unsettling factor. The market lacked activity during the afternoon because of few buyers at the limit decline. Conference was still lacking and buying was mostly confined to small lots which were quickly supplied. The lack of demand suggests that sellers still control and are only waiting for a further opportunity to depress the market. The market closed weak.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

December	23.38—110
January	33.18—109
March	33.00—102
May	32.50—92
July	31.60—90
October	28.85—35
October Highest	35.00+98
October Lowest	33.00—102
Middling Spot	34.20—108

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

December	33.38—102
March	32.81—109
May	32.55—92
July	31.45—99
Middling Spot	33.30—110

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

American Telephone and Telegraph	173-1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	30
Ananconda Copper Mining	38-1/2
Chase National Bank	37 5/8
Sinclair Oil	15-7/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co	62-1/4
General Electric	38-1/2
General Motors	51-1/2
Ingersol Rand	119
International Nickel	31-1/2
National City Bank of New York	40-7/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	15-1/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	14-3/8
Texas Corporation	57-1/2
Union Carbon & Carbide	92-1/2
U S Smelting Refining Mining Co	45
U. S Steel Corporation Common	70-3/8
Western Union Telegraph	20-1/8

CITY OBSERVES NOAKHALI DAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In response to the call of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for a city-wide peaceful 'hartal' in observance of "Noakhali Day", Bombay spontaneously suspended all its business activities today.

The 'hartal' was complete with 65 textile mills, 20 silk mills, the G.I.P., and B. B. and C. I., Railway workshops, all the Municipal markets and most of the city's shops, restaurants, hotels and other business centres remaining closed.

The Telephone Company's workshop and the B. E. S. T. workshop were working with partial complements till mid-day.

Trams and buses only ran up to Byculla and traffic was almost paralysed beyond Victoria Gardens following repeated stone throwing on passing vehicles in the North this morning.

A remarkable feature of today's 'hartal' was that there was not a single incident of compulsion used anywhere. The stone-throwing and seven cases of stabbing which were recorded by mid-day in the Central and Northern zones of the city are attributed to communal trouble.

In view of the tension already existing, Government however had made thorough 'bandobast' to prevent any untoward situation. Extra Military and Police Squads patrolled throughout the city and special contingents were posted at strategic points.

A tour of the city made by a reporter of this paper gave the impression that Bombay was truly mourning the disaster that had befallen the helpless people of Noakhali in a dignified manner

PLEA OF TEXTILE PROCESSORS

Ensure Continuity Of Work

BOMBAY, Saturday

A strong plea for the recognition of the role played by the independent processors in the textile industry of the country was made by Mr. Atmaram Padukone, President of the Textile Processors Association of India, at their second annual general meeting held this afternoon. The Executive Committee of the Association entertained the Press to lunch at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Mr. Padukone complained that the problem of procurement was becoming more and more acute. Cloth releases had been very irregular and there was no continuity of work and the processing factories had to be subjected to frequent stoppages. He appealed to the authorities not to lose sight of the fact that the cloth released by them to the processors went back to them after it was processed for distribution to the various provincial buyers. He hoped that the textile mills would concentrate on his manufacture of cloth alone and leave the processing side to the processors. "It must be our aim to give the best processing at the lowest cost to the consuming public," he added.

The following were elected office-bearers for the following year Mr. A. S Padukone, President; Mr. S. H. Shah, Vice-President; Mr. Prabhu Mehta, Hon. Secretary; Mr. J. M. Desai, Joint Hon. Secretary; and Mr. D K. Khetani, Hon. Treasurer.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Oct. 18.

London Silver Spot & Forward	55-1/2d
London Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (New)	—
Australian Wheat (Bulk)	77/6 October quoted
Australian Wheat (Bags)	—

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Oct. 18.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	99-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	113-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and further	108-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	118-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	120-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-13/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	65
National Bank of India	37-1/2

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

United States price of foreign silver	90-1/8 cents

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as the close of business on the 11th October.

1. Demand Liabilities in India	758,28,86,000
2 Time Liabilities in India	322,53,83,000
3. Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	37,59,82,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	3,24,08,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	70,[illegible]000
4 Balances with Reserve Bank	[illegible]
5. Advances in India	392,49,97,000
6. Bills discounted in India	20,14,23,000

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ADVANCE BOOKINGS COMMENCED

BOMBAY-JAMNAGAR .... Rs. 152/- Return.
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Ex-M.L.A. Leads Hooligans In Noakhali?

Mahatma Anxious To Visit East Bengal

PRINCIPAL MOTIVE BEHIND LAWLESSNESS IS MASS CONVERSION

Only 25 Persons Arrested So Far While 150,000 Are Affected By Mob Violence

CALCUTTA, October 19. (A.P.I.): About a thousand evacuees from the disturbed areas of Noakhali and Tipperah districts arrived in Calcutta by special train in the early hours of this morning.

Children were kept hidden in jungles and many women took refuge in tanks just keeping their heads over the water surface, during the worst phase of the disturbances, said one woman refugee. In one adjacent village some women fought in defence of their honour.

She added that a village near hers was attacked on Tuesday night and many houses were burnt to ashes The flames could be seen from a considerable distance. Reports of largescale loot and murder spread and she and members of her family left the village next day for Calcutta

"We all embraced Islam on the night of October 10 All villages of the locality. that is Chat Hil, Rampur, Dasgholia, etc. have also accepted this", writes a correspondent from Tobga, Noakhali District, in a communication dated October 12. which has been released for publication by the Bengal Press Advisory Committee.

The correspondent continues, "A huge mob came and gave us the ultimatum to embrace Islam or we all would be burnt. Their command is to complete the whole of Noakhali district within a week. What will happen to us in the future we know not, this may be the last letter. All are bodily well yet."

CONGRESS PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR AFFECTED AREA

The President-Elect of the Congress, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, left Calcutta today by special plane for the disturbed areas and will also land at Feni.

Mrs. Suchita Kripalani, Major-Gen. A. C. Chatterjee, formerly of the I.N.A., and Kumar Devendra Lal Khan, M.L.A. (Central) also accompanied the Kripalani-Bose party on their aerial tour of the riot affected areas in Noakhali and Tipperah.

MASS CONVERSION

According to the staff reporter of the "Statesman" telephoning from Chandur yesterday "about 150,000 people of 400 villages have been affected by mob violence in east Bengal.

He says that the principal motive behind the lawlessness is the conversion of people to another faith and abduction of women, mostly girls.

People have been completely isolated in different areas which are besieged by hooligans. Communications by rivers and channels have been cut off.

"Over 10,000 people from the interior have evacuated and taken shelter in Chandpur town. Public buildings and private houses are crowded with these refugees. No more accommodation is now available in any house or building, and people are moving about the streets and collecting at ghats and railway stations.

Organisations doing relief work are experiencing shortage of foodstuffs. The disorder has had a serious repercussion on the market. The normal trade channel has collapsed. The authorities are now making arrangements to rush supplies to isolated areas and rescuing people from those places.

According to local people the strength of the police and military should be strengthened and some quarters also feel that supplies should be dropped on to the isolated areas from the air.

"The wave of lawlessness which created havoc in Faridganj area on October 10 reached the sub-division on October 14 when incidents of arson and looting were reported from near Hajiganj.

Since that day the police and military have fired on half a dozen occasions killing ten men. About 25 arrests have been made up to now. The police are patrolling the waterways in motor launches around the town".

GANDHIJI WANTS TO VISIT BENGAL

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19 (U.P.I.): "My heart to-day is in Bengal. It is my very 'Dharma' to go to Bengal once again and put an end to sufferings and disturbances. I really wish to go there. And I am sure that if I can go there I shall be able to put an end to this wild fire that is raging there" said Mahatma Gandhi addressing the prayer gathering last evening.

He added that he had to be silent till October 23 when the Congress Working Committee meets and indicated that after the Congress Working Committee meeting he might visit Bengal.

UGLIEST FEATURES OF NOAKHALI TRAGEDY

Burning of houses of almost all well-to-do and respectable families, murder and brutal assaults of hundreds of innocent people, forcible conversion of entire families without a single exception, forcible marriage and re-marriage of married women in the presence of their nearest and dearest ones, slaughter of domestic cattle and desecration of all places of worship, are some of the ugliest features of the tragic situation in the riot-affected areas in Noakhali and Tipperah districts", writes a press correspondent from Comilla where he reached yesterday after paying a visit to some of the affected places.

The despatch of the press correspondent, which was released here by the Bengal Press Advisory Committee this evening adds:

"After overrunning many villages in Ramganj, Begumganj, Lakshmipur and Raipur thanas in Noakhali District carrying on their devastations since Oct. 10. the hooligans have now penetrated into Hajiganj, Laksam Faridganj and Chandpur Thanas of Tipperah District.

People who had been subjected to conversion and all sorts of tortures, are now seen wearing dresses which they were never accustomed to, being forced to take forbidden food and perform religious rites not of their own. Many of them have almost reached the verge of their endurance and, unless rescued immediately are likely to succumb to starvation and disease, and many others will be forced to adopt permanently new modes of life.

HARROWING TALES STRAIGHT FROM PERSECUTED PEOPLE

"Mr. Amulya Mukherjee, an A.I.C.C. Member from Comilla, who accompanied Mr. Abdul Goffran, Civil Supplies Minister, to the affected areas told the correspondent how personally he had met many of the persecuted people. Trembling with tearful eyes and marks of humiliation and agony writ large on their faces they narrated harrowing tales and implored for immediate rescue.

Mr. Rashamay Sur, an ex-security prisoner of Noakhali, who had been subjected to all sorts of tortures at the hands of hooligans with his entire family, is one of the latest refugees arriving in Comilla.

According to the refugees not a single arrest was made during all these days of lawlessness in Noakhali, nor was a single shot fired except in one case. The military and armed police since posted, are extremely inadequate. While no refugees can move out of the affected zone for want of police and military help, thousands of people are evacuating from areas, which have not yet been affected but are immediately threatened.

HOOLIGANS ADOPT NEW TACTICS

The hooligans are now reported to be adopting new tactics. They go to one or two houses in a village, ask people to change their religion and slaughter their cattle and set fire to their houses. These are generally followed by wholesale evacuation of villagers in panic.

The Commissioner of Chittagong Division surveyed from the air the affected areas of Noakhali and Tipperah yesterday. The police opened fire at three places on the mob during the last two or three days in this district and made several arrests. The condition, however, still continues to be grave.

Military reinforcements, it is learnt, arrived here last night. At a meeting held at the house of Rai Bahadur Bhudhar, of leading members of both communities under the presidency of the District Magistrate, it was decided to issue a joint appeal to the people to stop carnage, plunder and arson.

The Central Relief Committee, Congress Committee, Red Cross and Azad Hind Seva Dal are engaged in relief work for the evacuees 4,000 of whom have assembled at Agartala, 5,000 at Chandpur 2,000 at Mehar and 1,000 at Hasnabad.

SITUATION GRAVER

The situation is graver and relief is impossible for want of armed escort, while the authorities are practically, callous towards the gathering refugees", states a telegram sent yesterday from Noakhali by Mr. P. Bhomik, organiser of the Relief Committee at Noakhali, and released here this evening for publication by the Bengal Press Advisory Committee.

"Two thousand persons have been rescued from Ramganj area and the number of refugees is increasing, while criminality is continuing", states a telegram received by the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee from Laksham to-day.

The telegram adds: "More people may be rescued if police help is available. Relief resources are scanty, and clothes, milk, rice, medicines and more financial help are immediately required."

The Press Advisory Committee has also released another telegram received by the Secretary of the B.P.C.C. in Calcutta from "sojourners of Noakhali and Tipperah" in Assam.

The telegram which is dated Lumding October 18 reads:

"Lawlessness is prevailing over the entire district of Noakhali and some parts of Tipperah. Mass murder, forcible conversion, arson, looting, abduction and desecration of places of worship are taking place on a large scale. Helpless people remaining without food for days are moving to other areas. Disturbances are spreading rapidly and whereabouts of our families and relations are not known. Your immediate intervention is extremely necessary."

GRUESOME MURDER

"The gruesome murder of his father and the looting and burning of his village house in Raigunge area (Noakhali Disrtict) are detailed in a letter received here to-day by Mr. H. K. Majumdar of the Jadabpoor Engineering College", states a Bengal Press Advisory Committee release.

The letter, which was written by Mr. Majumdar's brother-in-law from Noakhali on October 15, states—"Father-in-law (meaning Mr. Majumdar's father) was murdered on Saturday, the 12th October by hooligans, who later looted your house and then set fire to it. The local leaders have, in spite of their best efforts, failed to render any effective assistance to the oppressed people.

EX-M.L.A. LEADS HOOLIGANS

"An ex-M.L.A. is leading the hooligans whose number in this area exceeds 20,000. They looted and set fire to all the houses in villages bounded on the North by the Tipperah border. East by the B. A. Railway line, West by Raipura and South by the Chowmuhani-Lakshmipur Road.

Having thus overrun the villages and murdered many of the leading villagers, the hooligans are now subjecting the opressed people to forcible conversion. After the convrsion they are keeping a strict watch over the victims, so that they may not go out of the area. We ourselves are also not so safe".

2 DEAD & 14 INJURED IN CITY ON SATURDAY

Mystery Man With Sten Gun Speeds Away On Motor-Cycle At Mahim

BOMBAY, OCT. 20: TWO PERSONS HAVE DIED AND 14 OTHERS HAVE BEEN WOUNDED BY STABBING IN ISOLATED KNIFE-ATTACKS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE CITY ON SATURDAY, SAYS THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION, GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, IN PRESS NOTE ISSUED AT MIDNIGHT. IT ADDS: "TWO OF THESE ATTACKS OCCURRED AFTER DUSK IN THE FORT AREA".

A fire, the cause of which is not yet known, broke out in a godown of cotton waste and oil in the Byculla area this evening. The damage is estimated at Rupees five lakhs.

It is reported that an Indian in khaki was seen riding a motor-cycle near Mahim this afternoon, with an Indian passenger riding on the pillion and carrying a Sten gun. Although the motor cycle was given a hot chase the riders escaped. A description of the cycle and its riders was wirelessed immediately to all the police and military posts.

3 Stabbed In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19, (A.P.I.): The Director of Publicity, Government of Bengal issued the following Press Note at 8 p.m. to-day:—

"There were three cases of stabbing reported from North and Central Calcutta to-day, one of which proved fatal.

Two persons were assaulted in North Calcutta and received slight injuries. Brickbats were thrown at trucks carrying milkmen in Central Calcutta in the morning. No one was injured. Two crackers thrown in another area, in Central Calcutta burst without causing injury to any persons or damage to neighbouring houses.

No incidents were reported from Howrah upto 7-30 p.m."

Corporation free schools in areas of the city which are free from incidents will reopen on Monday. Some educational institutions in the city reopened on the 14th, and the others will resume work on the 28th.

72-HOUR CURFEW IN DACCA

The District Magistrate has imposed 72-hour curfew beginning from 12 p.m. on the area where two corpses with injuries were reported yesterday. He also ordered the imposition of a punitive fine on the members of a community in the area, exempting one woman resident.

FATE OF TWO CHASED MEN

Details of the incident yesterday in which two persons were killed in a part of the city show that they were chased by a mob and took shelter in the house of a prominent woman resident. She gave them protection in a room and told the mob that it was only over her dead body that they could attack the two refugees. The mob went away, and she then went to telephone the police from a nearby house. During her absence the mob returned, broke into the house and murdered the two persons. The police arrived on the spot a few minutes later and removed the corpses.

GUARDS POSTED OVER GODOWNS

Two bodies with marks of injury were found last evening in a part of the city. Military guards have been posted at several civil supplies godowns and railway ration shops. The District Magistrate had issued a warning that anybody approaching those godowns after dusk would be challenged by guards, and on failure to disclose his identity would be liable to be shot.

Two-Month Ban On Knives In Bombay And Vicinity

The Commissioner of the Police, Bombay, has issued an order prohibiting for a period of two months from Oct. 19 persons residing in or visiting the following places from bringing knives, including table knives and other sharp edged instruments, or receiving or transfering such instruments either by sale or otherwise, without a special licence granted by him.

The areas affected are: The Town and Island of Bombay, Bombay Port, the municipal limits of Bandra, Parle-Andheri and Kurla, Ghatkopar Kirol and Juhu and 28 villages of the Bombay Suburban District, viz., Bandivali, Chembur, Vadawli, Ambovali, Chakala, Trombay, Bapnala, Brahmanwada, Mandala, Mankhurd, Man Bandruk, Mulgaon, Vesava, Madh, Devnar, Borle, Mahul, Anik, Kole-Kalyan, Marol, Mohili, Maravali, Mogre, Shahar, Nanala, Saki, Asalpe (Aspa) and Kondivate.

A.-I. Medical Licentiates Meet

POONA, Oct. 19.

At the 34th Annual Conference of the All-India Medical Licentiates Association which opened at Poona today, Dr. Manoharlal Kapur, President of the Association stressed on a variety of topics, of interest to the Medical profession of India, especially the Licentiates.

The speaker said that with the abolition of medical schools, there remained before them two important issues viz. Recognition of the Licentiate Medical qualification by the Indian Medical Council and absorption of the existing sub-assistant surgeons into the Provincial Service. After the achievement of these two objectives, he said, their energies must be directed to the achievement of a comprehensive National Health Service for the benefit of the country.

Referring to the Bhore Committee report he said that, their Association had found it acceptable but he had "grave doubts whether any of the recommendations would be accepted and carried out by the Provincial Governments". He could not at the same time understand the significance of encouraging medical education under two different systems—allopathic and ayurvedic. This contradicted the Government declaration to have one unified system which would be neither Eastern nor Western.

Expressing his scepticism about putting into effect the recommendations of the Bhore Committee with regard to producing 30,000 doctors in ten years, the speaker recommended

(1) The existing rural dispensaries and Taluk head-quarters Hospitals should be sufficiently equipped and staffed. This should be first attended to, in as much as these hospitals are not in a position to give effective relief owing to shortage in drugs and instruments and to understaffing.

(2) A graded programme of extension of such dispensaries and hospitals into more rural and urban areas. An annual addition of 50 such hospitals would be within the financial capacity of any of our provincial Governments.

(3) Better equipment and staffing of District head-quarter hospitals, particularly in the Specialities.

(4) Clerical work should not be given to Medical Officer as much of their valuable time is lost in this way at present.

(5) Provincialisation of all medical services in a province, thus bringing together all the medical officers of the Local Bodies subsidized rural medical practitioners etc., into one provincial service on an equitable pay and other terms and conditions.

(6) Establishment of itenerant dispansaries in areas situated far from rural and Taluk dispensaries.

(7) Establishment of out-door dispensary in urban areas for every 10,000 of the population.

authorities a Buenos Aires firm has sent representatives to Santiago del Estero to study on spot means of processing the flesh of the "viscacha" into pate. If the experiments are successful, the pate will be put on the market. Whether it will be successful or not remains to be seen. The flesh of the animal is quite palatable and has often been sold to unsuspecting customers for kid, but there is a prejudice against the animal itself. Some time ago, an enterprising merchant in Cordoba produced viscacha in preserve, but changed the name of it to "Indian hare". Even so it had but slight success.

Indian Goods And Indonesian Rice

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18 (API).—Enquiries made in the Central Food Department show that Indonesia has already received from India 11,000 bales of jute bags, over five million yards of textiles, and three thousand cycle tyres and tubes. Other consumer goods consigned to Indonesia by a ship which is leaving India this week end, include 700,000 yards of textiles 24,000 agricultural implements and 7,000 cycle tyres and tubes. In addition 200 three-ton trucks are being made available for transporting paddy from mills and producing areas in the interior to railheads.

By the end of the current year, Indonesia's demand for rice mill stores and spare parts and the balance of the twenty million yards of textiles will, it is hoped, be met in full. It is expected that the arrival of consumer goods in Indonesia in increasing quantities will help to accelerate the exports of paddy from that country.

Not A Coalition, But Loose Congeries Of Divergent Elements

SIR C. P. ON INTERIM GOVT. DEVELOPMENTS AND ROLE OF INDIAN STATES

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 18 (API): The view that Indian States should 'at least from now on act in close collaboration inter se with advertence not only to the present posture of affairs but to the inevitable political and economic developments of the future" is expressed by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, in an interview to the Associated Press of India' on the latest political developments in the country particularly as affecting the States.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said, "Quite recently, I felt it my duty to emphasise that it would be inexpedient for Indian states to be parties to any communal controversy or discussion; and the events that have now happened must fortify this opinion in the minds of all who are interested in the problem of Indian States. Such a position, however, is not inconsistent with the demand for participation by and on behalf of the states in matters that profoundly affect their administration and future progress.

PARTICIPATION ESSENTIAL

In my view, the present is a juncture when such a participation is essential and has to be striven for. The strenuous efforts of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal as a mediator have proved unavailing in the matter of bringing the Congress and the Muslim League together for the purpose of evolving a joint policy or a joint programme. The correspondence released by Mr. Jinnah proves that the cleavage between the major political parties in India is as wide as if not wider than, ever. Mr. Jinnah has fully utilised what has been admitted to be a slip made by Gandhiji which has compelled him to undertake a vow of silence. Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru on the 8th October had to declare that he and his colleagues could not accept the formula agreed to by Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah.

Gandhiji's undoubted pre-eminence as a spiritual force and a notable centre of inspiration is perhaps best preserved by his leaving the conduct of such negotiations to men in the thick of the fight like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel. However, this may be, the following political results have ensured:—Firstly, assuming the same position as Gandhiji, Mr. Jinnah has kept out of the Government and proposes to guide the party from without, but unlike Gandhiji, he is not likely to confine himself merely to giving advice from outside.

NOT A COALITION.

Secondly, his followers are members of a Central Government which in the light of the correspondence now published and in the nature of things is likely to be not a coalition, but a loose congeries of divergent elements. Thirdly, he has not given up the ideal of two nations and Pakistan and obviously purposes to pursue it. Such manifestations as the demonstrations against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Frontier Province and the recent statement of the Bengal Premier regarding the duty on jute furnish object lessons. It may be observed that the demonstrations were so fierce that Doctor Khan Sahib was forced to declare that normally they would have necessitated opening of fire against the Muslim League participants in the anti-Nehru disturbances. Fourthly, he has as an offset to the choice of a Congress Muslim chosen among his nominess to the Central Government a member of a depressed classes organisation whose programme is just the opposite of that of the Congress nominees. This step has evoked the surprised protest from Gandhiji. Fifthly, and finally Mr. Jinnah has not only not consented to the long term plan, but as appears from the last of the nine points stressed by him, he wants to postpone the Constituent Assembly until a better atmosphere is created and agreement has been reached on his nine points.

ROLE OF INDIAN STATES

In effect, such an unstable equilibrium has been created that Mahatma Gandhi has been forced out of his usual philosophic calm into expressing a doubt as to whether Mr. Jinnahs procedure was straight and whether the Muslim League was not entering the cabinet to fight from within. Those conflicts and controversies may not seem directly to affect the Indian states, but it must be obvious that the interests of the states are bound to be ignored in the struggle that will probably take place between the two political parties in the course of which the states may only be brought in, if at all, as pawns in a great game. It thus becomes necessary that the following programme should be adopted by the Indian States over and above the policy of keeping aloof from any future pourparlers or discussions of a communal nature.

They should at least from now on act in close collaboration interse with advertance not only to the present posture of affairs, but to the inevitable political and economic developments of the future.

That from now on; the Indian states should insist on having a voice in the settlement of All-India questions which vitally affect them. It may be noticed that pronouncements have been recently made as to the All-India policy in regard to textile mills and appliances, prohibition, imports and exports, tariffs, shipping and many other matters in which decisions are taken or are about to be taken without reference to the opinions or the interests of the States.

Committees sought to be constituted to conduct consultations with the Government of India in regard to matters of common concern affecting British India and the Indian States should begin to function immediately, and appropriate steps should be taken for focussing the point of view of the states on the problems that emerge for solution.

It is to be regretted that neither the constitution nor the function of the Negotiation Committee or the Consultative Committee have been notified either by the Government of India or by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes who is regarded as being in charge of the task of implementing of these schemes."

INDIAN UNO DELEGATION DELAYED

NEW YORK, Oct 18 (UPA): A Trans-World Airlines representative said today that the Indian delegation to the United Nations Assembly has been delayed two or three days in Algiers through engine trouble.

INDIA AND U.S. MAY CLASH AT TRADE CONFERENCE

"Economic Sanctions Not To Be Employed For Political Reasons"

LONDON, Oct 18 (Reuter): 'There was no real divergence of view between the Indian and United States delegation to the International Trade and Employment Conference on the question of protection for countries wishing to develop their industries", Mr. Clair Wilcox, leader of the United States delegation told Reuter today.

"On the details of how protection will be given", Mr. Wilcox added: "There are some apparent differences of opinion now, but in my opinion, complete agreement can be reached during the Committee stages". The United States' Government view, Mr. Wilcox explained, was that new industries should be protected by domestic subsidised and not by the imposition of new tariffs or by import quotas.

The Indian view was that both subsidies and tariffs should be permitted "but I am confident that we shall manage to see eye to eye during the next five weeks of the Committee work". Mr. Wilcox added.

A clash between India and the United States might, however, arise on the question of employing economic sanctions against a member state for political reasons. The charter on which the agenda for the Conference is based states that "no member shall participate in boycotts designed to discourage consumption within its territory of products of other member countries on grounds or origin or of the sale of products for consumption within other member countries on grounds of destination". In the light of the present Indian-South African controversy, the Indian delegation was strongly in favour of boycott being permitted for political reasons.

Expressing his personal hope that Russia would eventually decide to join the proposed world trade organisation, Mr. Wilcox said "I hope Russia will join but I am convinced that the organisation could work entirely effectively even if Russia decided to stay outside.

Mr. Wilcox continued: "I do not think that a hundred per cent membership is necessary for success, so long as we have 90 per cent membership all will be well".

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

WESTERN INDIA SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP. ABSENCE OF COMMUNALISM. TRADES' SUCCESS. STRONGER THAN EVER. ROVERS CUP PROSPECTS. NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP. MEMORIAL TO WILLIE FERNANDEZ. MAHARASHTRA'S AFFILIATION TO I. H. F.

After a long time I chanced to pay a visit to the Cooperage to witness the final of the Western India Soccer Championship on Tuesday last. The contending parties were Trades India the League Champions and Movement Control. A large crowd was present, despite the Curfew in the city. Most noteworthy part of the show—especially in these days of communal tension—was the completion of the rival teams and their supporters. On the one hand we had a team composed of Indians—Hindus, Indian Christians and a Muslim—with a European member to add colour to the side. On the other, there were European Servicemen, including an Anglo-Indian to make the gesture of goodwill complete.

ABSENCE OF COMMUNALISM

There was no tinge of communalism visible any where. All the Indian spectators, whether they were Hindus Muslims, Christians or Parsis applauded the Trades players, irrespective of their caste or creed, for all their good work. They felt equally disappointed or dismayed when they committed mistakes. Everybody felt himself tied in a common bond with the players—the bond of their mother land. Similarly, the European spectators extended their wholehearted support—whether vocal or moral,—to the Servicemen. There was a natural feeling of rivalry on racial basis. At the same time the spirit of sportsmanship was in evidence throughout. No dirty play or questionable tactics marred the pleasantness of the atmosphere. And the spectators behaved in a thoroughly sporting manner too. That is what it should be.

TRADES' SUCCESS

The play, however, never reached a high standard of perfection. How can you expect it under the circumstances? During the last six weeks of rioting in the city, there has been little play. The players had long rests no doubt but it was not conducive of improvement in their play. Any way, the Trades had the better of the argument, given a bone dry ground to suit their barefooted players, and carried the day by three goals to one. It was mainly due to the judicious distribution of the ball to his colleagues by Sunny Raymond, their leader, and accurate shooting by Thomas that the Indian team succeeded in over-coming their powerful adversaries. Parab, Bhimrao and Dhakuram worked well too, but their shooting was not up to the mark.

STRONGER THAN EVER

The return of Humphreys in their intermediate line has strengthened the Trades defence considerably. A little more practice would see him in his best colours in the Rovers. The re-appearance of Rathnam also put the safety valve in their deep defence. Therefore the team worked well as a whole. There is no doubt that the Trades fully deserved their victory. This was their third success of the season, having won the Senior League and the Hinrichs Shield earlier in the season.

The Movement Control, though out classed and outplayed by their opponents, fought doggedly to the bitter end. Were they a little lucky, they might have taken an early lead and given the Champions a good run for their money.

ROVERS CUP PROSPECTS

With the Welch Regiment crying off, the Rovers Tournament has lost a team which would have added colour to the competition. Our old friends, the British Base Re-inforcement Camp from Deolali, has come in their place. But they are nothing like the team which won the Rovers Cup three years ago. Now it depends upon the Bangalore Muslims and Delhi Young Men to make the journey here and rouse the enthusiasm of the public as best as they can. To me it appears, however, that Trades India will be able to hold their own against the invaders and succeed in keeping the trophy in Bombay. If they do so, they will have achieved something which no other Indian, or civilian club has done up to now—in the long history of the tournament.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

When everybody had thought that the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Santosh Trophy had been abandoned for the year owing to the disturbed condition of Calcutta and the unwillingness on the part of other centres like Bombay and Bangalore to shoulder its responsibility, news has come through from Lucknow that this city is prepared to stage it at a short notice. They are said to be waiting only for the arrival of M. Dutt Roy, Hon. Secretary of the A.I.F.F. to complete the arrangements.

While I freely acknowledge that it is very sporting of the Lucknow Association to come to the rescue of the All-India body at the eleventh hour I am afraid it will not be possible to run the tournament with any degree of satisfaction. With two or three of the most important out of the picture, it will be unwise to hold the competition. So wait till better times come next year.

MEMORIAL TO WILLIE FERNANDEZ

The B.P.H.A. has done well to accept the offer of Dr. Mrs. Saldanha Fernandez—a cup worth Rs. 1000 in memory of her son the late Willie Fernandez. It will be used as a challenge trophy for the winners of the Senior League which has been started this year. It will be a fitting memorial to a distinguished player who lost his life accidentally while he had gone for a swim at Juhu. I have no doubt all his colleagues and the vast majority of the hockey going public will appreciate the decision wholeheartedly. The Association must be grateful to the mother for her generous donation. Now I am reminded of the late Percy Bradley, a soccer star of the Bombay Gymkhana, whose memory the present Rovers Cup commemorates due to the handsome donation made by his parents.

MAHARASHTRA'S AFFILIATION TO I.H.F.

Another important decision which the Hockey Association has made is in regard to the direct of the affiliation of Maharashtra to the parent body, the I.H.F. They decided to recommend to the I.H.F. to grant the request from Maharashtra. In fact the National Council was approached a couple of years ago, but they refused to accord their sanction on the ground that they did not like the idea of having too many controlling bodies in the same province. I do not know what view the I.H.F. would take now. But I think that Maharashtra has a much stronger case for separate recognition than petty States like Manavadar which are on their members list at present. Anyway the I.H.F. will benefit financially by the increase of members.

Is It True?

That the American and British snobs are horrified to hear that Russian athletes receive cash prizes for their heroic deeds on the athletic fields?

That they are amazed to learn that the Stalinists are unwilling to change their attitude in respect of cash payments to amateur athletes despite threats of ostracism?

That Soviet Russia insists on its own code in regard to the amateur status of athletes despite the international rulings to the contrary?

That the British and American snobs may now be persuaded to remove the veil of sham-amateurism which they have allowed their stars to enjoy so long?

That honest payment for honest feats may after all become the rule in the sporting world of the future?

That Pataudi is elated to hear that 'Wally' Hammond committed blunders in giving the bowling and setting the field in Australia?

That he is now convinced that only great captains can commit blunders and convert sure victories into miserable defeats?

That Pat may now seek the aid of strategist Tony de Mello and obliging Pankaj Gupta to instal him for the captaincy to Australia in 1947?

That Vijay Merchant may be invited to chew the cud at home for his strenuous efforts to keep the Indian flag flying in Britain?

THIS IS AN ANNOUNCEMENT ONLY AND IS NOT A PROSPECTUS.

A COPY OF THE PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

(Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule 94-A, by an Order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the Head Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent, the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them).

THE MADRAS SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,00,00,000

DIVIDED INTO:—

(a) Rs. 1,00 000/- Deferred shares of Rs. 25/- each. The deferred Shares shall confer on the holders thereof rateably and in proportion to the number of the Deferred shares held by them:—

(1) The right to half surplus profits of the Company of each year which shall remain after paying of a dividend to the close of such year at the rate of six per cent per annum on the capital paid up on the ordinary shares and of a dividend to the close of such year at such rate (not exceeding the said rate) as may be attached to any further shares whether in the original or any increased capital hereafter issued and after making such provisions for reserve as may seem expedient;

(2) The right to one half surplus assets which in the winding up of the Company shall remain after paying off the whole of the paid-up capital including that paid-up on the Deferred Shares.

(b) 75,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each.

All the Deferred Shares and 35,000 Ordinary Shares have been agreed to be issued and allotted as fully paid-up shares to the Vendors Messrs. Indra Singh & Sons, Ltd., in terms of the Vendors' Agreement hereafter referred.

DIRECTORS

1. SARDAR BAHADUR SIR INDRA-SINGH Knight, Merchant and Mill Agent, Jamshedpur.
2. SARDAR AJAIB SINGH, Merchant and Mill Agent, Jamshedpur
3. NARAYANLAL BANSILAL, Esqr., Merchant and Mill Agent 107, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
4. DAYALJI MOHANBHAI DESAI, Esqr. B.Sc., LL.B. Solicitor Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Bombay.
5. GORDHANDAS P. DUTIA, Esq., Merchant, 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Secretaries and Treasurers:
Messrs. INDRA SINGH & SONS, Limited,
Cambata Building,
42, Queen's Road, Back-bay Reclamation,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AUDITORS

Messrs. N. M. RAIJI & COMPANY,
Registered Accountants,
22, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. MANILAL KHER AMBALAL & CO.,
Solicitors & Notary Public,
51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

REGISTERED OFFICE

CAMBATA BUILDING,
42, Queen's Road, Backbay Reclamation Fort, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS

The Company has been formed to carry on primarily the business of manufacture and sale of textile goods. The Company has agreed to take over from Messrs Indra Singh & Sons, Limited, the Textile Mill and ginning factories situate in Madras and which formerly belonged to and were worked by the Madras United Spg. & Wg. Mills Company, Limited.

The Mill comprises 40,064 spindles and 774 looms and are in working order and condition. The Mill is situated in the heart of the City of Madras on land admeasuring about 10 Acres and 3.967 Sq. Ft. The Mill has a railway siding. The Mills' Ginning Factories are situate at Adoni, Tirupur and Proddatur and lands at Trichinopoly and Guntakal (which were used as buying centres for purposes of buying Kapas).

The necessary consent of the Textile Commissioner for assistance for textile accessories, coal has been obtained. The Vendors have acquired certain quantities of stores and fuel, which they will transfer at cost. The Mill can now expect to start normal work in a short time.

PURCHASE OF MILLS

Messrs. Indra Singh & Sons, Ltd., (who are the promoters and the Secretaries and Treasurers) have agreed to sell the lands, buildings, plant, machineries held in connection with the said Mills at Rs. 60.00.000/-

SECRETARIES & TREASURERS

Messrs Indra Singh & Sons, Ltd., are the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company for the period of 20 years from the date of incorporation of the Company on the terms and conditions set out in the said Agreement and particularly at the remuneration following—

(1) an office allowance of Rs. 3,000 per month for all their office expenses including salary of their staff;
(2) besides the office allowance, a commission calculated at the rate of 10 per cent on the net profits of the Company. The words "net profits" will have the same meaning as defined by Section 87C of the Act.

If the Company shall carry on any business other than manufacture and sale of yarn and cloth, the Company shall pay them additional remuneration as the Directors shall think fit.

THE MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION

on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is shares of the nominal value of Rs. 20,00.000/- (Rs. Twenty lacs) on cash footing.

NO DEBENTURES

are issued and none has been agreed to be issued to any one.

UNDERWRITING

No underwriting arrangement has been made.

PROMOTION MONEY

Nothing has been paid or intended to be paid to any Promoter as "Promotion money."

VOTING RIGHTS

On a show of hands, each member present in person has one vote and upon a poll, every member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote in respect of every share held by him. No member is entitled to vote, speak or be present at any general meeting whilst any moneys due from him alone or in respect of any share remains unpaid.

Application for shares must be made in the form prescribed and along with the application money, viz., Rs. 25/- per each share has to be lodged at the office of the Company

An application for less than 25 shares will not be entertained.

The Directors have the right to refuse acceptance of any application for shares without assigning any reason.

Copies of Prospectus to which a form of Application for shares is attached may be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company. Copies of the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association and of the Consent of the Examiner of Capital Issues Central Government, New Delhi Agreement for Purchase and Agreement for Appointment of Secretaries and Treasurers can be inspected at the registered office of the Company during business hours on business days.

Let us talk it over —

Looking at the hard, tiny, dark brown seed, one cannot but think of an orchard filled with the scent of apple blossoms. The next moment rises before the eye a tree laiden with succulent red, red apples.

This is what they call imagination which gives us humans superiority over other creatures of this world. But what is it that enables a person to see a great institution rising over the thatch roof of a lowly hut among rubble and hedgehorns? That is the faculty of vision which distinguishes a person from the common run of man. As far back as 1896 it was not in a fit of philanthropy that Prof. D. K. Karve undertook to house and school four young widows in a spot far removed from Poona. In those days women's education was a subject of great social controversy while to think of initiating a Hindu widow in the knowledge of three Rs was the height of heresy. Yet Prof. Karve took the plunge in his least spectacular experiment inviting upon himself public scorn.

But could he have set upon this task unless he was sure of achieving something great at a future date? Gradually this little home and school for widows began to draw in more and more pupils. With it cropped up a fresh problem of housing the child of the widow-mother and there sprung up by the side of the first cottage, a school for the children too. And within twenty years this institution could secure academic recognition. For it was in the year 1916 that the Karve University was founded.

To-day the Karve University has twenty schools and four colleges affiliated to it. What will now be regarded as a scoring point in this 'Varsity's whole standard of education! keeping the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction—was then the reason for many to under-rate the 'Varsity's whole standard of education—For, was'nt English language the be-all and endall to most of us, only a few years book? Of course, we have all been nationalists since long, but still we could not think of banishing the language of our masters from our schools and colleges! One's inability to sputter a few sentences in English was almost an unsurmountable bar to an office job or to the company of drawing-room dolls! To be a matriculate of the Karve University was not thought much of even in the marriage market!

But now things have automatically changed as it were. The Bombay Premier's announcement to grant a charter to the Indian Women's University at the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Hindu Widows Home is a triumph for Prof. Karve. By this charter the graduates of this university will be on par with the graduates of any other Indian university. But equally important is the other gain. By this grant of equal status to the Women's University sewing, painting and music are given unprejudiced entrance to the academic world.

This is really a feather in the cap of Annasaheb Karve. While he recognised the urgent importance of educating women he was individualistic enough to say that women need not trouble themselves over mathematical problems. He could see that most of them would reap benefits in after life if they had the choice of learning arts of painting and music in their school and college life. At present there is lot of talk about refashioning of women's education. Will these reformist try to profit by Prof. Karve's ideas and experiments in this field?

★ ★ ★

This year Bombay seems to be in for a very delicious Divali fare. The Youth's Culture and Arts Society has planned a four day programme for the Diwali festival. Talks and lantern lectures by experts in stagecraft, dancing, music and film line have been arranged for the arts' week. It is also hoped that some first rate stage and film stars will participate in this programme. The "youths" have been lucky enough to get the charming personality of Lady Ram Rao to preside at the function. As you know perhaps, she is the President-elect of the All-India Women's Conference.

Well then, here's wishing you a hilarious and happy Divali.

—*Leela.*

HELP FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

By Enid Zeitlyn

This topical article discusses how Britain is solving an acute domestic crisis. The servant problem is being tackled from two angles: one, raising the status of domestic work and two, training both the employee and the employer to: co-operate with each other.

This has a lesson for India, too.

Women in Britain are watching with intense interest official efforts to resolve a long-drawn out domestic crisis.

The Institute of Houseworkers, now taking shape on an experimental basis, is an attempt to achieve two objectives. One is the solution of the "servant problem."

This is a problem which existed even before World War II, when the growing reluctance of women to enter domestic service resulted in an acute shortage of help in the home. It is more acute today.

The solution of the "servant problem" is not a question of providing an extra lackey for the rich or extra leisure for those who can afford to pay for it. It is a question of bringing relief to the ordinary housewife whose means do not permit her to compete in a scarcity market. It is not too much to say that the health and well-being of countless families and, indeed the future of the family itself, is bound up with the satisfactory settlement of this question.

New Status

That is one aspect of the problem. The other is to give domestic work a new and dignified status.

One problem before the Institute of Houseworkers will be to increase the numbers of families for whom domestic help is available in one way or another. To do this, the flow of recruits into domestic work will have to be increased. This, it is recognised, can only be accomplished by making the occupation sufficiently attractive to complete with employment in shops, office and factory.

The establishment of an Institute of Houseworkers has been selected as the most likely method of achieving both objectives. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Markham-Hancock report on the organisation of domestic employment, issued last year. The declared object of the Institute is to raise the prestige of domestic work.

One way of doing so is to make the public conscious that it is a skilled craft and that those in it should be trained as are other workers in other skilled occupations. The Institute will secure training for domestic work in Technical Institutes, Government Tarining Centres or at its own training centres to standards which it will lay down. Workers who have been trained in this way and others who give satisfactory proof of their qualifications will be given certificates of efficiency by the institute.

Rates Of Pay

Women thus qualified will be found jobs, in co-operation with Employment Exchanges, with private employers or with the Home Help Service which local authorities are developing It is planned that domestic workers holding the Institute's certificate will be, as a rule, the direct employees of the employers for whom they work. There will also be a staff of regular trained workers who will be employees of the Institute organised at a few selected centres. They will work on an hourly basis for housewives who are unable to afford the expense of full-time domestic help or who do not wish to engage such help regularly.

Institute rates of pay have not yet been decided. But the rates of pay approved by the Ministry of Health for workers in the Home Help Service may be some indication of what to expect. Home Helps are sent out to households where there is an emergency or a special need—maternity, sickness or infirmity.

Approved rates in the London Borough of Lewisham are £ 4 5s. for a 47-hour week (1s. 9¾d. an hour) with a similar hourly rate for part-time helpers. In the provincial city of Oxford, a Home Help is paid £ 3 3s. for a 42-hour week (1s. 6d. an hour) Part-time workers are paid at the hourly rate. They are paid by the local authority, the person who is using the Service contributing as much as he or she can afford.

Conditions Of Work

Besides raising the standard of efficiency of workers, the Government is anxious that working conditions in private homes should be fully satisfactory. The Institute is to establish standards to which employers of workers holding the Institute's certificate will be expected to conform. No mention has been made as to "sanctions" against un-co-operative employers but presumably those householders who fail to fulfil requirements could be "black-listed" by the Institute and would have to look elsewhere for their help.

But there is more to improving conditions of work in private households than laying down standards of pay or hours of work. An efficient housewife can do much to reduce the amount of work to be done in the home. Plans are being made for the institute to provide instruction to housewives on the most up-to-date methods or organising domestic work. The need for this has been recognised by organisations such as Britain's Federation of Women's Institutes who have been holding classes in home management for a long time by some adult education colleges.

Homecraft Classes

The Ministry of education has lately added stimulus to such developments by publicly urging the need for classes in homecraft for married couples and those about to be married. They point out how much better it would be if fathers were instructed in home management and the care of baby. Fathers, in fact, should be able to wear mother's apron when occasion demands.

A word about the personality at the head of the Institute. At the age of 50, Miss Dorothy Elliott, chairman of the Institute's Board of Directors, is recognised as one of the foremost women in the Trade Union movement. She has a long record of Trade Union Service behind her and has served on numbers of committees dealing with the position of women in industry.

To carry out her present task, (understood to carry with it a salary of over £ 1,000 a year), she has been given leave from her job as woman officer of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, one of the biggest unions in Britain and having a women's membership of over 193,000. Another of her interests is the Workers' Educational Association. She is a member of its executive. As a married woman with her own home, she is doubly equipped for this new experiment.

WOMEN'S PAGE

I HATE THE B. B. C.

(Continued from Page 5)

Downing Street, which said that V Day has tentatively been fixed for next Saturday, which will be proclaimed a Public Holiday. That is the end of the news." Right down to "..... You have been listening to Benny Goodman's dance orchestra. Pip pip pip pip pip. Now here is the news. The B.B.C. regrets to announce that the world came to an end to-day. The Last Trump sounded just after noon, British Summer Time, and preliminary reports indicate that reception was good in all parts of the world, with little atmospheric interference. A recording made by our mobile sound recording unit will be broadcast after this news, together with a commentary by Howard Marshall, who will describe the scene as the Angel Gabriel descended from Heaven. There will also be an official announcement from the Ministry of Agriculture, detailing the procedure to be followed in separating the sheep from the goats.

Abolish The Monopoly

What can be done to put life and feeling into the B.B.C.?

The only possible justification of a monopoly dictatorship in broadcasting is if it is a dictatorship of an intelligent and cultured minority resolutely giving the public something better than it wants, knowing that if the public has no choice it will in time grow to like it. Under Reith the B.B.C. tended towards such a policy; and there is something to be said for it. But it is certainly, judging by results, not the present policy of the B.B.C., so any excuse for monopoly vanishes. (The monopoly will soon be broken again any how by Radio Luxembourg and the others). So I would suggest an alternative way of raising the quality of programmes, which may sound paradoxical. We should have a broadcasting system under which the public can get exactly what it wants: and as an essential corollary the public must have a large number of alternative programmes to give it a fair choice.

It is a matter of arithmetic. If there are only two broadcasting networks, each must aim at pleasing fifty per cent. of the listening population; if there are ten, one at least can always cater for the ten per cent. who want the best. Is it too much to ask for ten alternative programmes? In Australia I always had the choice of eight different stations to listen to; and I cannot see why London should lag so far behind Sydney in this respect. There is the technical problem of the over-crowding of European wave-lengths; but the means of solving it are already available.

Small Town Studios

Another technical question is worth mentioning briefly. There is a lot of talk to-day about the expensiveness of operating a broadcasting system; with the implication that if radio were commercialised it would, like the films, necessarily fall into the hands of big financial interests. Unfortunately, I lack technical knowledge about the cost of broadcasting; so I can only, like other old men, fall back on reminiscence. I can remember one commercial station in Sydney some years ago changing hands for £10,000—which is only a minute fraction of the cost of producing a single feature film. Sydney's broadcasting stations were originally started by quite small business firms or propaganda bodies (one of them was owned by the Theosophists). Most of the main commercial stations in Australia have now been bought by the big newspaper circuits; but in little country towns you can still find small stations running quite successfully, their "studio" consisting of a single room over a shop in the main street, and their main equipment a pile of gramophone records. True, they only have a range of fifty miles or so; but such a station in England could serve a population of 10,000,000.

Apart from wholesale revision of our broadcasting system and abolishing the B.B.C. Charter, what can be done to improve the B.B.C. itself in the meanwhile?

This is where I score, for I have an immediate constructive proposal to make. When the B.B.C. apologist demands crushingly "Destructive criticism is all very well, but how would you better?" I have the answer. The answer is silence.

Let the B.B.C. say frankly: "We are very sorry, but we are all rather tired after the war, it is hard to find fresh ideas or original artists, and when we do find them we can't use them for fear of offending somebody. So we will go off the air completely when we have nothing really good for you; and we will not emit an uninterrupted flow of tripe just for the sake of making a noise of some sort or other all day long." At nine o'clock on an off day they would say: "This is the B.B.C. Home Service. There is nothing in the news to-night, and you heard it all at six o'clock anyhow, so instead of repeating it all over again we will close down and let you read or talk, or sit and think what a wonderful world you live in, or go outside and look at the stars, or set about amusing yourself in some way, because you will find it is much more fun than always sitting back with open ears and blank minds expecting us to entertain you."

Or you might apply to the B.B.C. the procedure generally recognised in dealing with a barrel organ. You can pay it to move on to the next street. I, and I imagine millions of others, would willingly pay a pound a year to the B.B.C. in return for the right to nominate certain hours of silence during the day in which it would keep quiet and leave us in peace.

In the meanwhile, if anyone can tell me an unobtrusive way of putting two wireless sets underneath out of action, I shall be very glad to hear from him.

Patel And His Faith

"LEADER BY MERIT: A Study of Sardar Patel" by A. M. Khan, Indian Printing Works, Lahore. Price Rs. 5/8.

Sardar Vallabhbhai is probably the least publicized and most misunderstood among present Indian leaders. Few beyond his beloved Gujarat know about his private life, though many have cause to fear him. He is variously described as the Iron Dictator, as the Jim Farley of India and even as the evil genius of the Congress.

All such epithets are altogether beside the mark and spring as much from ignorance as prejudice. Essentially the Sardar is a simple soul. He has a few basic loyalties and the capacity to adhere to them through thick and thin. Not unaptly Vallabhbhai is called the archetype of the Indian peasant though he is—or rather was—a barrister-at-law and an expert bridge-player.

The present is the most comprehensive book on the Sardar published so far in English. "The story (says the publisher's blurb,) is told as far as possible in the words of those who know Sardar Patel intimately; and his utterances speeches and statements are interwoven in the text of the biography." The volume does not therefore conform to the usual pattern of a biography. In the introduction itself the author rushes headlong and rather incoherently into the political controversy, while the very first chapter contains long quotations from K. M. Munshi and others.

In spite of this unorthodox and patchy method—or because of it—the book makes interesting reading and contains a wealth of information not easily accessible. The 80-page long chapter "The moving finger writes on", for example, may have no direct bearing on Patel's life but, as far as this reviewer is aware, it gives the first exhaustive account of the historic Khare episode. That showed the Sardar at his best, stern and unbending in the defence of political integrity in spite of the spate of abuse heaped on his head then.

Perhaps the best feature of the book lies in the numerous quotations of the Sardar embodied in its pages. They reveal as nothing else can his abiding faith in Gandhiji, the straightforwardness of his policies and the biting invective and the incisive turn of phrase which makes him the terror of shirkers and backsliders. No study of modern Indian politics would be complete without the knowledge of the part played therein by the Sardar and this publication serves as a timely and welcome help in that direction.

Subhas: The Man And Legend

"SUBHAS BOSE AND HIS IDEAS" by J. S. Bright, Indian Printing Works, Kacheri Road, Lahore. Price Rs. 5/8.

"Famous Speeches And Letters of Subhas Bose", edited by Ganpat Rai, Lion Press, Lahore. Price Rs. 5.

"SAYINGS OF THE MISSING MAN" by A. B. Saqui, the National Book Society of India Ltd., Lahore. Price Rs. 3/8.

"ON TO DELHI", Edited by G. C. Jain, Saraswati Pustak Mandir, Delhi. Price Rs. 3/8.

Alive or dead Subhas Chandra Bose has already become a legend in Indian history. No other personality has seized the imagination of the masses as has done Subhas since that fateful day when he escaped from India (January 26, 1941) and launched an Odyssey of his own.

His visit to Germany after many hazards, the voyage to Japan in a submarine, the formation of the I.N.A. and the Azad Hind Government and, finally, his disappearance (one hopes it was not death) under most mysterious circumstances on the morrow of the Japanese capitulation—all read like chapters from a thriller. Truth, however, is always stranger than fiction.

No wonder there has been a plethora of books on Bose during the last year. Journalists and publishers have vied with one another in cashing on the saga of Subhas and the outcome has not always been happy. The present four books, however can be recommended to the reader from a fast growing list. Mr. Bright has divided his volume into two equal parts: the first devoted to a biography of Bose and the second to a selection of his speeches and a couple of appreciations.

The biography deals with the various facets of Subhas' career and brings the story down to the last (known) aerial flight. Mr. Bright's political leanings seem to be rather mixed-up and he is occasionally given to hyperbole. All the same his life makes snappy reading and will prove popular.

Mr. Ganpat Rai is content to allow Bose to speak for himself through his speeches and writings. The book is divided into four parts: Presidential Addresses, Speeches, Letters and Miscellaneous. The editor has done his job conscientiously and creditably and the perusal of this volume will enable his admirers—as well as detractors—to understand Subhas Bose and his ideology and to assess his real worth. It will also incidentally help to refute the charge that Subhas was a Fascist.

In a small compass Mr. Saqui has succeeded in giving a glimpse into Subhas' activities at home and abroad and extracts from his more notable pronouncements. He has also included Uttamchand's account of the escape of Subhas from India and his stay in Kabul.

"On to Delhi" is a collection of the speeches and writings of Subhas and contains an introduction by Sardul Singh Caveeshar and appreciation by Jayaprakash Narayan and others. The appendices contain General Tojo's declarations and Dr. Ba Maw's speech.

Among the welcome gleamings from Rai's book is the tribute paid to Bose by no less than Rabindranath Tagore in 1939. Said the Poet: "As I feel that you have come with an errand to usher a new light of hope in your mother-land, I ask you to take up the task of the leadership of Bengal and ask my countrymen to make it true." The prophecy was richly fulfilled. Bose became the leader not merely of Bengal but of the First Free Government of India. Jai Hind!

Great Leaders In Brief

Reviewed by N. G. Jog

India's Ambassador To U.N.

"THE GREAT DAUGHTER OF INDIA" by A. M. Khan, Indian Printing Works, Lahore, Price Rs. 5/8.

"VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT" by R. L. Khipple, Lion Press, Lahore. Price Rs. 3.

Apart from being a sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit has won renown in her own right in various fields of public life. Particularly her work at San Francisco during the inaugural session of UNO was of outstanding service to India. An irate British journalist labelled her as a "menace to the British Empire"—which is perhaps the finest testimonial she could have earned. The love and esteem in which Mrs. Pandit is held is reflected in these two biographies. Mr. Khan's effort is more ambitious while Mr. Khipple confines himself to the main incidents and events in the heroine's life. Both the books however, would have better served their purpose if they had been more restrained in outlook and less highflown in language.

Nehru And His Ideas

"JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, A BIOGRAPHICAL STUDY" By J. S. Bright, Price Rs. 4/8.

"INDIA ON THE MARCH: SELECTED WRITINGS OF NEHRU". Edited by J. S. Bright. Price Rs. 6/8.

Both published by Indian Printing Works, Kacheri Road, Lahore.

Probably the best biographer of Jawaharlal is Jawaharlal himself. It is not the "Autobiography" alone which portrays Nehru and his ideas. Every book of his—and not least the "Discovery of India"—reveals the complex personality in bits and pieces. In spite of all this, however, Nehru is not an extrovert and he always leaves us vaguely dissatisfied if not baffled. We keep on wanting to know more about him and his politics his personal loyalties and his Weltanschaung, not to mention his famous temper.

That is why books on Nehru are always popular, even though they may add precious little to our knowledge about him. Inevitably the writers are compelled to draw freely upon Nehru's own speeches and writings and the result is much of a muchness. The present study of Nehru is no exception. To quote the author himself (from his Preface): "The reader will find that this book is an excellent critical appreciation of the life, work, speeches, career and character of Nehru. But to imagine that this book could ever be anything more than a sincere attempt to measure a mighty mountain would end in a raking disappointment." We will leave it at that.

The second book is a companion volume to the "Important Speeches of Nehru" edited by the same author. The writings are taken from various sources—not least among them being the numerous press statements issued by Nehru. Many of these probably appear in a permanent form for the first time here.

A tribute is thus certainly due to the editor's industry but the arrangement followed by him in lumping various pronouncements under arbitrary chapter-heads is not exactly helpful. Headings like "The Broken Bicyle" or "Through The Tanglewood", for example, are perfectly meaningless and merely entangle the reader into the spokes of catchwords.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It is a very happy thing to look on the bright side of troubles. People sympathised with a great writer friend of mine, for his stammer. But my friend believed firmly that God sent it. He felt sure that if he had been without it, he would have given his whole time to speaking at meetings, and would never have written his great works. "So", he says, "I cannot quite look upon my stammering as a messenger of of satan."

Similar is the case with a dear scholar friend of mine. He thinks he is free from hearing slander, and he takes all things spoken to him in a very sporting manner. Almost always you will find him cheerful. He wishes to be useful as much as he can, and if others are not serviceable to him, he simply excuses them. Within his mind he muses of merry things.

Yes, one can have something very bright and keen in his spirit on all occasions. While passing through a rough time, the following would remind us that everyone, after all, has his difficult days:

"Here we suffer grief and pain,
Over the way they do the same,
And so they do next door."

* * * *

Have you ever told yourself something very earnestly indeed—explained to yourself that you must wake early, for instance? The result is usually successful—is it not?

A sister told me the other day that she had always been nervous of great heights. When in Kashmir recently she resolved to conquer her fear if she could, and going alone into her bedroom, she acknowledged her fear to herself, then reasoned with her inmost soul, and decided that the next day when she was going for a climb. She would start lightheartedly, believing that she was not afraid.

The plan worked. The message, seriously delivered had sped into her very being. She found herself calm, holding on to nothing, on a high mountain ledge. She was so glad that she shouted out to the mountains and skies, "I'm not afraid!"

Like that, why may one be afraid of anything at all? And if nothing else succeeds to kill your fear, try the above-mentioned sister's recipe. It is bound to work and be fruitful.

* * * *

A brother of mine told me once that when he was a little boy the family were very poor. His father was a kind of philosopher who believed in making experiments. At one time he fixed certain meals for his children who did not like the menu very much, but after some time learned to relish it. At this time, the brother, when he was about eleven, wrote the following in his diary:—

"Rose at six, and had my bath. I love cold water. Then we had our lessons. After breakfast, washed dishes, and ran on the hill till nine, and had some thoughts. It was so beautiful up there. Father asked us what was God's noblest work. Sarla said Men, but I said Babies. Men are often bad, babies never are. We had a long talk, and I felt better after it."

* * * *

The children's Annual Day was celebrated by the Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari under the presidentship of Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, who hoisted the National Flag and spoke on Mahatma Gandhi. On the occasion Shri Jamnubhai Dani spoke on Annie Besant and Miss Kusumben Sheth on Balkan-ji-Bari.

At Matunga the Day was celebrated under the presidentship of Shri Desai, Principal, Premier High School. Shri Gopal spoke on Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Harrai on Annie Besant, and Shri Prabhubhai on Balkan-ji-Bari. Children had a programme of variety entertainments.

At Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Shyam Sundar delighted the children with his mimics and magics, Shri Menand Dongre related stories. Professor Murli Thakore presented a programme of songs, and Shri Dasbaby narrated fascinating stories.

The following office-bearers have been appointed by the Poona Balkan-ji-Bari for the new term: President—Mr. Khan; Vice-Presidents—Mr. Gopinath Talwalkar and Mrs. Mohindar Sant Singh; General Secretary—Mr. T. D. Kamdar; and Joint Secretaries—Mr. M. T. Vanal and Mr. Veerendra D. Adhiya.

★ ★ ★

All boys and girls, from any place, can join the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association as its Members or Companions. Elders also wishing to be helpful can be enrolled as Associates or Patrons.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

Netaji's "Double", Brother Priyavadan Bhagat is a Member of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Scope And Purpose Of Art Education—Specialised Training For Vocational Outlets—From "Drawing" To Self-Expression—In Architecture And Industry—Do Justice To Hereditary Artists—From Town To Countryside—Role Of School In Education—Designs Should Be Indian—Craft Should Go With Art.

Education, industrialisation, town planning, constructional work and rural development have assumed, in recent years, considerable importance in this country, and they are bound to receive a strong impetus from the Interim Government. Art impinges upon each of them, but its role is not defined in the sphere of any. The popular cabinet has assigned to it a place in the compartment of health and education; but the Cabinet should go to the full length of recognising art as a subject of an exclusive portfolio and of aligning it with every nation-building activity in which it is implicit.

ARTIST IN SOCIETY

The Government of Bombay has taken a forward step with the appointment of a committee to survey the entire field of art-education. It is anxious that art education should fulfil adequately the needs of specialised education in all branches of art by the teaching of the subjects in a special school of art. The Government should be equally anxious to see that the same serves a definite social purpose. Education should ensure employment to the artist and not expose him to the consequences of the patronage of an uncertain and whimsical clientele.

The education of the artist should be so planned as to achieve some definite end—a procedure which involves recognition of art as a vital interest of the people and assignment to the artist his legitimate place in the social order. Quite opposite is the existing state of affairs. Art has been degraded to the level of a luxury and means of entertainment and the artist to the state of a purveyor of both to its monopolises. The artist finds himself stranded when society in which he has to make his living is not propared to absorb him.

VOCATIONAL OUTLETS

The reorganisation of art education should lead to the planning of art for the people and not for the "privileged few." Again its scope should be extended to the hereditary artists and craftsmen. The Government should avoid perptuation of the evils of education under the British rule. One of them is the stupid distinctions of artists and architects such as the trained and untrained, the Government should proceed with its elimination and do justice to those to whom it has been hitherto, denied.

VOCATIONAL OUTLETS

The education of the art student should be comprehensive and unrestricted and should offer full scope to him to study every style and technique and to specialise himself in any branch of art selected by him, but it should have a strong bias towards India's art traditions and should ultimately prepare the student to work as an Indian artist. Following the completion of general art education every student especially of painting should get facilities for post graduate training in order to specialise himself as an art teacher, mural decorator, artist-designer, commercial designer or cine-art director.

ART-TEACHERS

One of the principles of the planning of art is that creation should be balanced by consumption and the Government of Bombay seems to have recognised the same when it has expressed its anxiety that art education should also fulfil the needs of aesthetic culture in primary and secondary schools. The reform, which the Government has in view, aims at developing children's aesthetic sense and faculty of self-expression and not at making artists of all of them.

Such a reform will probably be opposed by educationists who are orthodox in their outlook and are unable to shift their angle of vision from "drawing" to "self-expression." But it is long overdue and should be carried out in its entirety in progressive stages. Recruitment of teachers will be one of its initial requirements and it should be made from the art schools. Artists if trained as art teachers in a post-graduate class will be better fitted for the work of aesthetic education than drawing teachers of the present order. Education will make ample room for artists if it is made to embrace its aesthetic element.

PROVINCE OF ARCHITECTURE

Architecture can provide work to artists in a large number if it recognises mural decoration and sculpture as its integral parts, but modern architecture has turned its back towards India and is discarding art as unessential. It has shown a distinct tendency to isolate itself from the world of art and to override the interests of hereditary architects.

The architectural education should be based on Indian traditions. It should be retained in the province of art should be made accessible to hereditary architects. With it should also be aligned the training in rural decoration and modelling. The Government should take the initiative in the matter of Indianising architecture and of bringing back mural decoration and sculpture in its sphere. Architecture should open an outlet for the artists-trained as well as untrained, and so should the schemes of rural an urban planning.

ARTIST-DESIGNERS

Industry—both mechanised and manual is also a province of the artist as designing is a problem or art. Industrial progress depends to no small extent, on the originality of the designs of goods and not merely of the methods of publicity. The actual designing i a function of creative artists and it should be entrusted to them. They are the people who can bring art "in" industry. Commercial designers step in and should stop at the stage of packing and publicity.

Artists, who are thoroughly grounded in fine art, should make good industrial designers if they are trained as such. Industrial designing should be introduced as a post-graduate course in the school o art, but the standards of training in it should be Indian industry should be made to absorb artist-designers who emerge from the post-graduate class Artists should, likewise, be trained for the work of art directors in the film industry.

The specialised training in various branches of art is intended to ensure vocational outlets to the artists, but the allocation of such artist—specialists in their respective stations should be an obligation of the Government. The Sir J. J. School of Art has a mural decoration class with a certain number of scholarships, but the artists who pass through it have no assurance of commissions, because the Government has not worked out a plan of architecture with mural decoration as its integral part. It should be noted in this connection that the lack of systematic education should not debar hereditary architects, arists and designers from securing the work which they are capable of doing. Talent and abilities should not be counted as disqualifications in the absence of degrees and diplomas.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

One of the educational experiments, which Britain is making is the chain of camp schools established by the Ministry of Education. Detached from the background of mean streets and traffic clangour and pitched in the peaceful and health-giving surroundings of the countryside these schools will bring to students the new delights of the wild life of fields and woodlands. They will, moreover convey to students directly the knowledge of rural occupations, particularly farming.

The new schools have class rooms, practical craft rooms, libraries, recreation halls and in many cases swimming pools whenever possible lessons are given alfresco and they are so planned as to create children's interest in the countryside. Every day "country projects" are arranged and children are required to go out in groups to local villages to sketch and study architectural features or agricultural methods. The experiment is recognition of the countryside as a factor of the education of town-bred boys and girls. Students from Indian towns will gain a good deal if they are sent to the countryside and made to mix with village-folks.

SCHOOLS TO BE

On view in the "Britain Can Make It" exhibition in London are said to be Britain's new school rooms. They are intended to demonstrate innovations in the systems of ventilation and lighting and in the designs of furniture and special desks for art work and the equipment of nursery class rooms. Education if taken in its comprehensive sense, should include the architectural design, equipment and environments of the school. It should not be interpreted merely in the terms of literacy or text-books.

In 1938 the Government of Bombay appointed in each district a committee known as the District Building Committee for the purposes of selecting sites and constructing primary school buildings in places in which there was a definite need for such buildings. These committees made a good start, but they had to suspend their activities on account of the war-time ban on the construction of buildings. According to the press note issued by the Director of Information the Government now hopes that the Committees will resume their work and proceed with their building programmes and the Government will try to place at their disposal its share of the cost of buildings

ARTISTIC BUT INDIAN

The programme of the extension of education will necessitate construction of several buildings for schools in the whole province. But every such constructional work should be planned with the full understanding of the implications of the educational reform which the Government has in view. The Government has expressed its desire to introduce aesthetic bias in general education and has asked the Committee appointed by it to make recommendations on certain matters which include the syllabus of art courses in primary and secondary schools. The District Building Committees should, therefore, be asked to adjust their programmes according to the recommendations which the Art Committee would make.

Aesthetic education demands artistic environments which include the architectural design and equipment of the school. The art committee should formulate a scheme for the construction of the school as a centre of aesthetic training of children and fix the minimum requirements of the latter in a village. The scheme should indicate, among other things, the architectural design, a place of exhibiton and cultural activities and other bare requirements of aesthetic training of children, and the same should be supplied to the District Building Committes as specifications for the construction of schools.

The architectural design of the school should be Indian and should also be distinctive of the traditions of every provinces. Miniature monstrosities of the Marine Drive model should not be imported in villages which have retained Indianness in a large measure. The procedure of competition reserved for qualified architects should be avoided. The hereditary architects, who are still serving rural India, should be patronised by the Government and should be asked to construct schools in accordance with the specification in the form of the scheme.

CRAFT IN EDUCATION

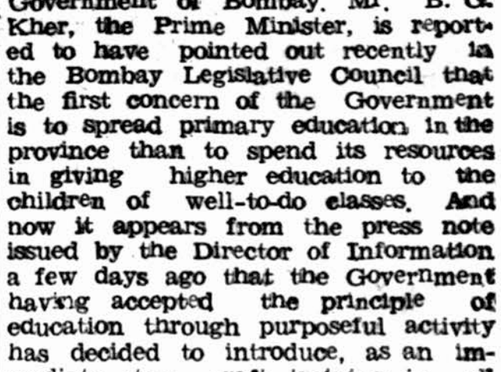
Primary education is one of the top priorities on the programme of the Government of Bombay. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, is reported to have pointed out recently in the Bombay Legislative Council that the first concern of the Government is to spread primary education in the province than to spend its resources in giving higher education to the children of well-to-do classes. And now it appears from the press note issued by the Director of Information a few days ago that the Government having accepted the principle of education through purposeful activity has decided to introduce, as an immediate step, craft training in all primary schools and that detailed orders regarding the selection of craft will be issued separately.

Craft work is essential to the efficiency of education, but the approach to it should be made from the aesthetic angle. Craft should be a subject in the syllabus of art courses and not a separate activity. The art committee is yet to make its recommendations as regards art courses in prmary and secondary schools the craft work should, therefore, be introduced in the light of such recommendations.

"Return"

Artist—Babu Herur.

CHANGE OVER TO



VIKRAM
BALM STICK
THE RESULTS ARE ASTONISHING

20-B, Parel, Bombay 12.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose continues to be one of the most baffling question marks of contemporary history.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's categorical statement to the effect that the country has to regrettably accept the fact of Netaji's death has once again revived the controversy whether the great revolutionary and the founder of the I.N.A. is still alive and biding his time to return to India.

Mr. Sheelbhadra Yajee, Vice-President of the All-India Forward Bloc says that Panditji's statement "must have taken the breath of the country away", adding that "Pandit Nehru has said nothing new except repeating the statement of Colonel Habibur Rehman, which has been proved self-contradictory by a number of the I.N.A. leaders themselves."

Mr. Yajee goes on to remind the country that recently "the Working Committee of the Forward Bloc passed a resolution to the effect that it is in a position to state that Netaji is alive and he would appear in India at the opportune moment" and in conclusion he reassures the masses that "their liberator Netaji Bose is still in flesh and blood."

Another categorical assertion that Netaji is alive is made by Mr. Jaswant Singh, Secretary of the Azad Hind Celebration Committee, but he adduces little specific evidence in support of his contention, except to raise the question how and in what capacity he should return:

> "The Indian people, particularly those who are asking for the return of Netaji are confronted with the question, should it be done. If Netaji has to come back how and in what capacity should be come back. Should he be here merely as an individual or the Head of their state. If he has to come back in the former capacity, many would very much prefer that he does not come back but if he is to be hailed and acclaimed as a Leader and Head then we have to transfer our allegiance to his government, so that his march home is triumphant and victorious and puts an end to the British Rule here."

★

"I Am Still Alive"!

An objective examination of all the facts and circumstances surrounding the mystery of Netaji's disappearance will reveal that the belief in his being alive is based largely on circumstantial, rather than direct, evidence. The most 'hopeful' of these facts is that once before he was reported to be dead and later, happily, the news was contradicted. That was in 1942 and Netaji Bose himself referred to it in a speech he broadcast from the AZAD HIND RADIO, Berlin, on March 25, and in the very beginning of which he declared:

> "This is Subhas Chandra Bose who is still alive, speaking to you over the Azad Hind Radio. British news agencies have spread all over the world the report that I had died in an aeroplane crash on my way to Tokyo to attend an important conference there .....The latest report about my death is perhaps an instance of wishful thinking. I can imagine that the British Government would, at this critical hour in India's history, like to see me dead since they are now trying their level best to win India over to their side for the purpose of their imperialist war .....

Once bitten twice shy. And I think it is mainly because of this previous false report of his death, that Indians generally hope and believe that Netaji may still be alive. Perhaps it was on this ground that Gandhiji did not allow the 'Shradh' ceremony to be performed. It is also significant that so far the All India Congress Committee has not passed a resolution of condolence on the reported demise of Netaji. Indeed, at one time a well-known Congress leader told me he had reason to believe that Gandhiji not only definitely knew that Netaji is alive but also knew his whereabouts. This particular leader's own surmise was that he was in Communist China.

Later I heard this story from several other sources and, in support of it, it was pointed out that Netaji's brother Sarat Babu, though no friend of Communists in India, had come out with a statement supporting the Chinese Communists and condemning the Kuomintang and Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek. It was also recalled that (as revealed in the book "When Bose Was Ziauddin") when he left India, Netaji Bose's real aim was to cross over to the Soviet Union from Afghanistan and that he was never very keen to go to the Axis countries. It was also significantly pointed out that in his numerous broadcasts from Berlin, Tokyo and Singapore, Netaji had never once attacked the Soviet Union or the Communists. On this basis, some imaginative optimists even built up the theory that Netaji was present in Soviet Russia—till some ill-mannered and ignorant Russian journalist published a highly derogatory article about Bose, the "Japanese secret agent for fifteen years", presumably confusing Subhas with Rash Behari!

★

Ridiculous Rumours

All this time, however, no one was able to adduce a shred of direct evidence to contradict the report of Netaji's death which, in this case, was not the fabrication of British propagandists but was corroborated by the eye-witness account of Colonel Habibur Rehman, a trusted I.N.A. officer and confidante of Netaji, who was with him upto the last moments of his life, having been involved in the same plane crash. What interest could Colonel Habibur Rehman have in fabricating the story of his beloved leader's death? And, moreover, even if he was a liar (which we are sure he is not), would he risk the consequences of telling a lie which can be exposed in a moment—by the actual appearance or even a broadcast by Netaji?

I think Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rendered a public service by issuing his statement because recently the Netaji legend has been reduced to ridiculous proportions by gossips and rumour-mongers. Netaji was seen here, Netaji was seen there, a mysterious person resembling Netaji has been seen in Nagpur, in Peshawar, in Calcutta, in Madras. Panditji's statement should set these rumours at rest, for he and Gandhiji are two persons who ought to have known if Netaji was really alive.

If still there are people who insist on keeping the legend alive, without concrete evidence in its support, then there must be more than wishful thinking at the back of it. That followers and co-workers of Netaji should cling to the slenderest hope is both natural and reasonable. After all the life of their beloved Netaji is very precious to them. But even they must realize that if Netaji was really alive there is no reason why he should not have triumphantly returned to his motherland, or at least declared to the world the fact of his existence. During the last twelve months there have been half a dozen occasions which were psychologically most suited for his dramatic entry on the stage of Indian politics. Even the British Government could not have dared to lay their hands on him. Now that the Interim Government has even formally removed all legal obstacles to his return, what reason could he have to delay his appearance?

It is also significant that it is not the brave I.N.A. personnel that is so vociferous and insistent about the fact of Netaji being alive (several of them have, indeed, told me they believe he is dead) but mostly the armchair revolutionaries of the Forward Bloc. Could it not be that, for lack of any attractive and popular political ideology and programme of a dynamic leadership, they must seek to bask in the reflected glory of the heroic Netaji and build their political castles on the foundations of the Netaji legend?

★

Nehru's Dream

In his Autobiography, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru refers to a curious dream he once had. "In the heat of that summer afternoon I dozed off and I remember having a curious dream. Abdul Ghaffar Khan was being attacked on all sides and I was fighting to defend him. I woke up in an exhausted state, feeling very miserable, and my pillow was wet with tears. This surprised me for in my waking moments I was not liable to such emotional outbursts."

I am not so sure of that, because once I have actually seen Panditji shedding tears while describing to a group of students the horrible massacres that had taken place in the Frontier province in 1930. Indeed, I vividly remember the occasion. It was one or two, days after the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact which, everyone knew had not pleased Nehru very much ("This is the way the world ends.....") and four of us, burning with indignation at what we, in our youthful pseudo-revolutionary ardour, regarded as a betrayal of the freedom struggle waylaid Nehru at a small station and travelled with him for some distance on his way to Allahabad. He was not satisfied with the turn of events and was concerned with what was happening in the Frontier. He described the atrocities perpetrated by the Police and the Military on the brave Pathans and as he spoke his eyes filled with tears and his voice was choked with emotion.

Panditji has always had a very soft corner for the people of the Frontier, with whom he shares his vigour and his directness, and for the leader of the Frontier people, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan whom he has described as "one of the bravest and straightest men in India." Whenever some Hindu communalist has attacked Khan Abdul Ghaffar or his Redshirt (Khudai Khidmatgar) movement, Nehru has been the first to defend them, even as he was doing in his dream, and which was caused by the statement of some Mahasabhite.

His present visit to the Frontier is, indeed, a sort of fulfilment of that dream. Khan Abdul Ghaffar symbolizing the people of the Frontier and the trans-Frontier, has been constantly attacked for a long time by the British imperialism acting through the Political Department. And now Nehru has flown there to defend him against such attacks—indeed, to bring about a revolutionary change in the relations between India and the tribal area which have so far been based on bribery and bombing and must, in future, be based on mutual respect for independence.

★

Thursday Was Doomsday

"But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in which the heavens shall pass away with great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burnt up .....

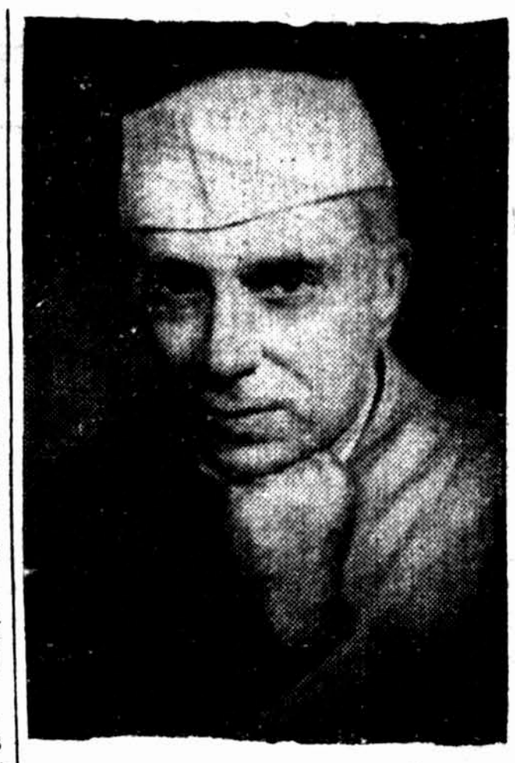
"Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

—THE BIBLE (New Testament)

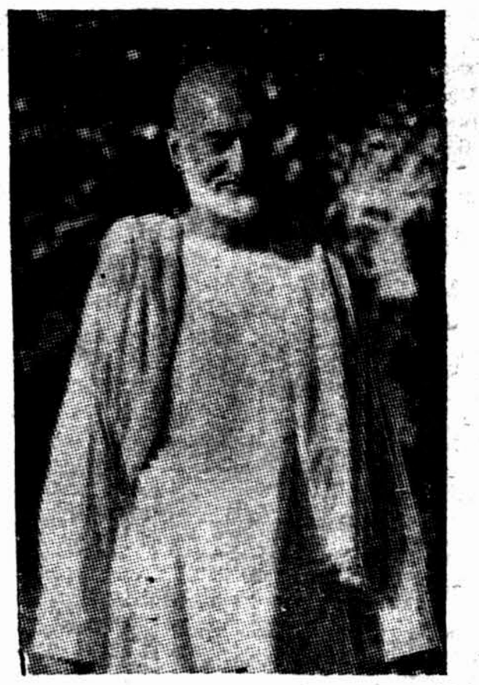
Thursday the 17th October was Doomsday, when all life came to an end, because it was on that day that Lord God dissovled the earth by ordering all the atoms to separate. This is the way the world ends..... and this time it ended not with a whimper but a BANG!

Or at least the world should have thus ended by atomic disintegration, on October 17, according to the prophecy of the Rev. Charles G. Long, head of the Remnant Church of God (whatever that might be) of Pasadena, California.

Originally the California prophet had set the end of the world for September 21, 1945. Hopefully he waited for his prophecy to come true and when it did't, he said there must have been some mistake. So he went over his parables, mathematical equations, time zones and Biblical calendars, and concluded that October 17, 1946 was the scriptural deadline for the Lord to dissolve the world. "This was the day appointed for the end of the world", the 73-year old prophet told his flock of fifty, "Thus it was prophesied and thus it shall be.....", cautiously adding, ".....unless there is further tarrying." It was this last part of his prophecy that came



Pt. Nehru
Has the dream.....



Ghaffar Khan
.....Come true.

true. There 'has' been "tarrying" in the heavenly time-table!

★

Wise And Foolish Virgins

The prophecy, according to Rev. Long, is contained in the parable of the wise and foolish virgins. "In the parable, the virgins tarried and missed the bridegroom", he said. Not to mention the bus that the wise prophet missed!

Thumbing my second-hand copy of the Bible, I have read through the aforementioned parable but found no mention in it of any date set for the end of the world;

> "Then shall the Kingdom of Heaven be likened unto ten virgins, who took their lamps and went forth to meet the bridegroom.
>
> "And five of them were wise, and five were foolish....."

This is how it begins but, after exhorting us metaphorically to keep the lamps of our life filled with the oil of righteousness, it refers to the coming of the Lord:

> "When the Son of Man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory;
>
> "And before him shall be gathered all nations: and he shall separate them one from another as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats....."

This does not sound like the end of the world, rather like the wretched and the dispossessed of the earth (who else could be Son of Man) coming into power and arraigning the leaders of "all nations" before the tribunal of humanity, and creating a "new heaven and a new earth" for themselves.....

Anyway, there does not seem any direct or even veiled reference to the world coming to an end on October 17, 1946, or any other specific date. Indeed, with all the atom bombs stored safely in the United States, it may be Uncle Sam rather than God Almighty who may decide when the earth is to be dissolved into its components atoms.

By the way, don't be depressed because the prophecy of the Californian Messiah has not been fulfilled. In about 53 years there might be another chance for us. For the all-knowing Rev. Long has now declared, "If it isn't, 1946 it might just as well be 1999."

Just as well!, the world will doubtless echo.

Humorous Skit

Hawking The Hawker

By Aamir Ali

Science advances, man progresses; and inexorably one by one the more colourful institutions of our life give way to more efficient and less romantic one. Thus the advent of the steam engine drove the more exciting horse coaches, with all their associations, off the roads. The early steam locomotives, Puffing Billies, certainly had some element of romance in them, with the guard shouting at every climb they came to, "First class passengers sit where you are, Second class passengers get out and walk, Third class passengers get out and push!" but they in their turn were crowded off by newer, better and less picturesque locomotives.

Sailing ships gave way to steamers, the penny farthing push bike to our modern cycles, the bow and arrow to the gun and the cannon, the rapier to the bomber, the ox plough to tractors, horses to motor cycles, old open fire places to central heating, the old punkah and punkahwalla to air conditioning. In every case, the older form was more romantic, and picturesque, though, no doubt less efficient.

And now another old an venerable institution of ours is threatened hawking. The railway authorities have struck the first blow by forbidding it on trains. This is the thin end of the wedge; soon the red-pugreed, flowing-dhotied, fast-talking hawkers will disappear completely. The loss as always, will not be realised till they have gone.

Consider the mosambi walla, for instance. He is one of the most familiar sights in the city. Clad in white dhoti and hurta, red pugree on his head, his basket balanced skilfully on top of this. His right hand steadies the basket, while the left holds the loose end of the dhoti, to prevent it from trailing in the street. He sways gracefully along, then pauses in the middle of the street, oblivious to all traffic, to rasp out the familiar cry, "Mosa-a-ambi-i-i", or "Suntra, kela, chiku, mosa-a-ambi-i-i." He pauses expectantly for a while listening for an answering shout, then proceeds on his way.

By and by some housewife will pop her head out of a window or door, and call him, "Ai-ee, mosambi-walla!". He will turn round slowly, with great dignity, for he must not alter the angle of his head, and then go along with quickened steps to the prospective purchaser, the light of battle gleaming from his eyes. The mosambi walla hates those abrupt, impatient buyers who say, "I am going to pay so much, no more—Take it or leave it", and prepare to close the door and the argument at the first sign of protest on the part of the seller. This he regards as not playing the game;

Nothing pleases him so much as a long process of innocent haggling, when the buyer has as much time and patience to spare as himself. Haggling is an art, the hawker an accomplished artist. Some people like to spend their time playing tennis, for amusement, some go to the club, some see cinemas, some paint pictures; but give the mosambiwalla a good long haggle, with a settlement at the end, and he asks for nothing more. He feels the same satisfaction as an artist who paints a beautiful picture. The process is creative. He will put his basket down in the doorway, and squat down on his heels, his knees coming just in front of his armpits, forming a convenient resting place for his arms. His arms are thus allowed to project straight out, resting on his knees. In the left hand he will hold a mosambi and turn it round and round, to show what a beauty it is, and how succulent its inside must be. With his right hand he will gesticulate and gesture, close his thumb and forefinger in a mudra, expressive of the exquisiteness of the fruit, or expostulate with open palm.

"How much?" says the housewife, taking one mosambi up, and turning her nose up at it.

"Baiji, these are best mosambi in Bombay", he will say, "You cannot get any such even in the bazaar."

"How will you give them." she asks.

"Baiji, two rupees a dozen."

"Go on, go away. Two rupees a dozen! What *are* you saying?"

"Baiji, you can't get such good mosambi for less anywhere."

"You tell me a correct and reasonable price, otherwise I don't want any" And I haven't all day to stand here arguing."

"Baiji, I'm giving you the right price. If I am asking more than I ought, you can take my whole basket for nothing. If you can get such mosambi anywhere else for less than two rupees a dozen, I'll give you all of them."

"If you give them for twelve annas, I'll take a dozen."

"Twelve annas! *Are ma*, what are you saying? I paid one rupee twelve for them myself. I can't sell at a loss, can I? They are very fine mosambi. Taste one and see, they are as sweet as sugar. You try one and see."

"Twelve annas, if you want to give. Nothing more."

"*Are ma*, what are you saying," and he will gently shake his head in pity at her ignorance, and failure to recognise a good thing when she sees one. But he pities her so much that just for her sake, because it is her, he will let her have a dozen for one rupee eight, in spite of the fact that he will be making a loss.

"Nothing doing, bhai, she says, "twelve annas, I have said."

"All right, all right, here you are, take them for one and a quarter rupees he will say and begin to count out a dozen

"No," she will reply, "twelve annas. If it doesn't suit you you can go," and she closes the door and goes inside.

For about five or six minutes he will remain sitting there patiently without moving, looking up at the windows to try and catch a glimpse of her. He will meditate on the ills of life, and wonder how it is that out of the thirty and odd times he has been to this house, he has never been able to have his way once. He will sigh deeply, touched with pity for himself and the world he lives in, then call out, "Maji, Oh, maji, Bring a tray."

She will bring a tray, and open the door. He will put one dozen on the tray. "Take two dozen, maji," he will coax, "two dozen of these fine mosambi for only two rupees."

"No", she will say. "One dozen for twelve annas."

"Oh maji, take one and a half dozen, for a rupee and a half," and before she can stop him he hurriedly puts six more on to the tray. She pays him one rupee four annas, and he stares at it sorrowfully for a while. "Ma ji," he will say, with a winning smile. "maji".

"Come on, come on, that's quite enough and its all you're going to get," and she goes in and closes the door. And as she is putting the mosambi away in the pantry, she heard the cry, "Suntra, mos-a-ambi-i-i" ringing down the street.

There is another more aggressive type that one sometimes encounters, or use to encounter on the trains. As soon on the train stops at the station he comes bursting in, with his basket on his head, differing from his quieter brother in trade in that he has a fiercer moustache, an oilier countenance, and a more aggressive bearing. "Mosambi, mosambi", he shouts as he enters, "two annas each, two annas for one, four annas for two. Take, brother, take, two two annas, two two annas. The sweetest mosambi you can get, two annas for one, two annas for one", he catches the eyes of one of the passengers and sensing a prospective buyer, he stops, puts his foot on the adjoining seat, rests his basket on his thigh, and hands him one or two mosambis.

"Yes, brother", he says, "take a good look at them. Here you are," he says to another handing him a couple too, and lest the rest of the compartment forget his existence, he keeps up his shouting, "Mosambi, two two annas, take, brother, take. The last mosambi left, take them, take them, they are about to finish." "I'll give you one anna", says the prospective buyer.

The vendor stops his shouting and turns a cold, contemptuous gaze on the man. Mixed with his contempt is astonishment that anyone should dare to insult his mosambi in such a way. "Wah, bhai", he says at length. "Is that all?" One anna! What are you buying, brother? Do you know what these are? Han, remember that, and then offer your one anna. You won't get these for four annas each in the bazaar." He stretches out his hand and takes back the two mosambi he had lent out for inspection.

"Have you seen them well? That's all you want to do isn't it? You don't want to buy—one anna!" and he lifts his basket, and goes off, muttering audibly, "Sahib was offering one anna. Shabash! what a sahib, one anna for these mosambi! What does he think he is, and what does he think he is buying? Does he understand anything at all? He wanted to give one anna, well. Mosambi," he shouts again. "mosambi, two annas each, two two annas, take them brother, take them, I'm finishing off my stock, there are only a few left, so they're going cheap. Take them, brother, here you are, two two annas each."

Of course, mosambi hawkers are not the only type that exist; there are many others. There is the sharp nosed, foxy faced fellow who sells cheap calendars, hung on a gaudy picture. "Germany picture ka calendar! The best calendar with a German picture, all for two annas only. You won't be able to get such a picture for two annas, leave alone a calendar. Nowadays you can't get a German picture either, but here is a beautiful German picture calendar for two annas." The picture looks suspiciously like the common Indian gaudy pictures of Shiva, and Krishna and so on, but no doubt the Germans were influenced by modern Indian art.

Then sometimes this same gentleman comes round selling two anna notebooks, also from Germany, and with his salestalk he gives a running commentary on the current political situation. "Han, bhai," he will say. "Germany has been beaten, and is occupied, but still I have managed to get these fine notebooks. No other country can produce such good notebooks as Germany, for the Germans are the best manufacturers of everything....."

Then there is the other man who hawks shoelaces, and rubber rings for your umbrella and clips for your trousers. And the men who hawk their holy songs, or their story ballads, sung in mournful numbers, each different, each interesting.

And these are the colourful people that are being hounded out of the trains! They really help to make the journey more interesting, besides enabling you to shop while you travel.

Backbone Of U.S. Prosperity

(Continued from Page 24)

gave rise to many promotional ventures. Mortality among automobile firms has been high. Some were inefficient producers, some failed to keep pace with engineering developments, others produced designs that the public would not buy.

Numbers of companies capitalized at millions of dollars entered the picture only to crash and disappear. Between 1910 and 1916 six out of seven companies incorporated for the manufacture of automobiles went out of business. Of the more than 1,000 companies that have been in the field, only nine are left today General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Studebaker, Nash, Hudson, Packard, Willys-Overland, and Crosley. Of the 1,000 truck makers, only 40 are left. Three new companies are entering the field—Kaiser-Frazer, Bobbi-Kar, and Darrin.

Since 1930 the percentage of cars made by the three leading manufacturers in the United States—General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler—has increased. In 1941, only 9.68 per cent of the cars registered were made by other companies. In contrast to the individual small-scale operations of the early era, automobile production today is centered in a few large companies with an investment of billions of dollars. It is composed of 1,050 motor vehicle and parts companies, and suppliers located in 1,375 cities in 44 states.

Weathered Two Wars

The industry has weathered two major wars within its existence and has made outstanding contributions to both. In February, 1942, production for civilian use (except for replacement parts) was discontinued. Mass-production methods were turned from automobiles to planes and tanks, and ships and guns. The industry turned out more than 28,000 million dollars worth of war materials, or 20 per cent of the entire United States output.

The automobile industry has affected many phases of American life. It has practically eliminated the horse from the road and with it the 50-million-dollar carriage-building industry. It is the principal consumer of steel, rubber, plate glass, nickel, and lead. It is responsible for the tremendous expansion of the oil industry, which produces more than 1,000 million barrels of crude petroleum a year. It gives employment to some seven million workers.

Deeper Effects

The automobile has worked against sectionalism and provincialism and has been a major factor in integrating the nation. Because of tire and gasoline rationing during the war years, automobile pleasure trips in the United States were impossible. But this year, the American Automobile Association estimates some 60 million Americans will again take vacation trips by automobile in the United States.

To the American farmer, the automobile has brought more centralized educational facilities, lower costs for faster transportation of his products, quicker medical attention, more social opportunities, and greater facilities for obtaining supplies. To the city dweller, it has brought a new means of leisure and freedom from mass transportation. It has hastened suburban development and decentralization of congested business districts.

The automobile produces more than 1,500 million dollars a year in taxes, most of which goes toward road-building. The United States has more than three million miles of non-urban roads.

Unprecedented Demand

On its 50th anniversary the automobile industry has the largest accumulation of unfilled orders in its history, calling for the production of some 20 million cars. It is estimated that 5,500,000 new cars are needed to replace those that were worn out during the war. Another eight million cars, ten years old, are ready for replacement. In addition 3,600,000 cars are needed for people who reach driving age through the natural growth in population. It is estimated that one million new trucks will be required every year for the next few years.

Though lagging behind in its post-war goal of six million cars a year because of labour difficulties and shortages of materials, the industry still hopes to produce more than three million cars and trucks in 1946. In 1947, car production is expected to reach a total of 6,100,000, which is far above the 1941 output of 4,828,561 cars and trucks. This rate of production means not only prosperity for the seven million workers making, selling, and servicing cars and trucks, but also for others producing raw materials used for automobiles.

Buckling To The Gear

Millions of new cars on the roads will have other widespread effects. Thousands of jobs and demand for materials will come from highway construction and the rearranging of traffic in cities to take care of more automobiles. During the war, highway maintenance was curtailed. Many of America's roads, resurfaced in the 1920's, were originally built for horse-drawn vehicles and are inadequate to handle fast-speeding cars and heavy trucks. Many essential improvements and new roads will be started under the 3,000-million-dollar state and Federal road programme already authorized.

Automotive engineers in the United States are just as venturesome today as they were in 1896. They are working on jet-propelled vehicles, and thinking of cars controlled by radar. They see a nation with super-express highways and a car for everyone. In 1896, only 16 persons owned cars; today more than 30 million want them.

He: "Us have been a-courtin' in this field for three years, Aggie. But us won't be a-doin' so next year".

She: "Do you really mean that, John?"

He: "Yes. They're a-goin' to build on it".

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BACKBONE OF U.S. PROSPERITY

To-day one out of every eight workers in the United States owes his job directly to the automobile industry. Employing 7,000,000 workers, the prime industry in the U.S. pays over Rs. 500 crore in taxes alone. Wages of one dollar a day for auto workers in 1896 now have climbed to ten dollars (over Rs. 30) a day. The 66 hour-work week has been cut to 40 or 44 hours. The small workshops now grown into a 4,500 million dollar industry is the backbone of America's financial prosperity. This year the biggest industry in the U. S. celebrates its Golden Jubilee.

(Left) Charles E. Duryea, who with his brother J. Frank Duryea built the first "horseless carriage" ever produced in the United States, is shown here in the Duryea car which won the first automobile race in Chicago in 1893 with a speed of 5.05 miles an hour.

Auto's Golden Jubilee

Since the first "horseless" carriage made its appearance in Detroit, Michigan, in 1896, the automotive industry has become the largest manufacturing enterprise in the United States, and a symbol of one of America's most characteristic aspects—mass production. During the past 50 years, the industry has produced 90 million automobiles value at 64,000 million dollars. In 1896 fewer than 25 cars were on the roads. Now there are more than 25 million. (The record high, in 1941, was 29,366,862).

Today one out of every eight workers in the United States owes his job directly to the automobile industry. Wages of one dollar a day for autoworkers in 1896 now have climbed to ten dollars a day. The 66-hour work week has been cut to 40 to 44 hours. The small workshops have grown into a 4,500-million-dollar industry, and Detroit has become the motor capital of the world.

Despite Ridicule

When Henry Ford and Charlie King first drove their home-made cars down the streets of Detroit half a century ago, they were greeted by boos and jeers and cries of "get a horse." In that same year, the Barnum and Bailey Circus advertised that a Duryea Motor Wagon would be a spectacular attraction of its parade in New York City.

Despite ridicule and efforts to bar motorized carriages from the streets, the business grew. In 1900 more than 4,000 vehicles were manufactured by 12 firms. In 1903 the machine was called the "automobile" and the annual production was 10,000 cars.

In industry continued to thrive. In 1910, when the closed car was first introduced, the annual production reached 181,000 cars. By 1920 production jumped to almost two million cars valued at 1,809 million dollars and the American automotive industry obtain dominance in the world market. Export of passenger cars and trucks totalled 142,000, while imports which had begun in 1895 dropped almost to the vanishing point.

Most of the early motor car companies operated on little capital. Few investors wanted to risk money, and expansion was financed by reinvesting profits. In 1898, several businessmen offered Henry Ford 10,000 dollars to build ten cars. An investment of 199,600 dollars by S. L. Smith, Michigan lumber and copper magnate, was considered an astoundingly enormous amount of money to invest in an automotive venture.

Until Henry Ford in 1908 introduced his Model T car, affectionately called the "Tin Lizzie", the automobile was primarily a luxury product. Few manufacturers had envisioned an inexpensive car that could be sold to farmers and others who were still dependent on horse-drawn vehicles. Within five years, 500,000 Model T cars were on the roads.

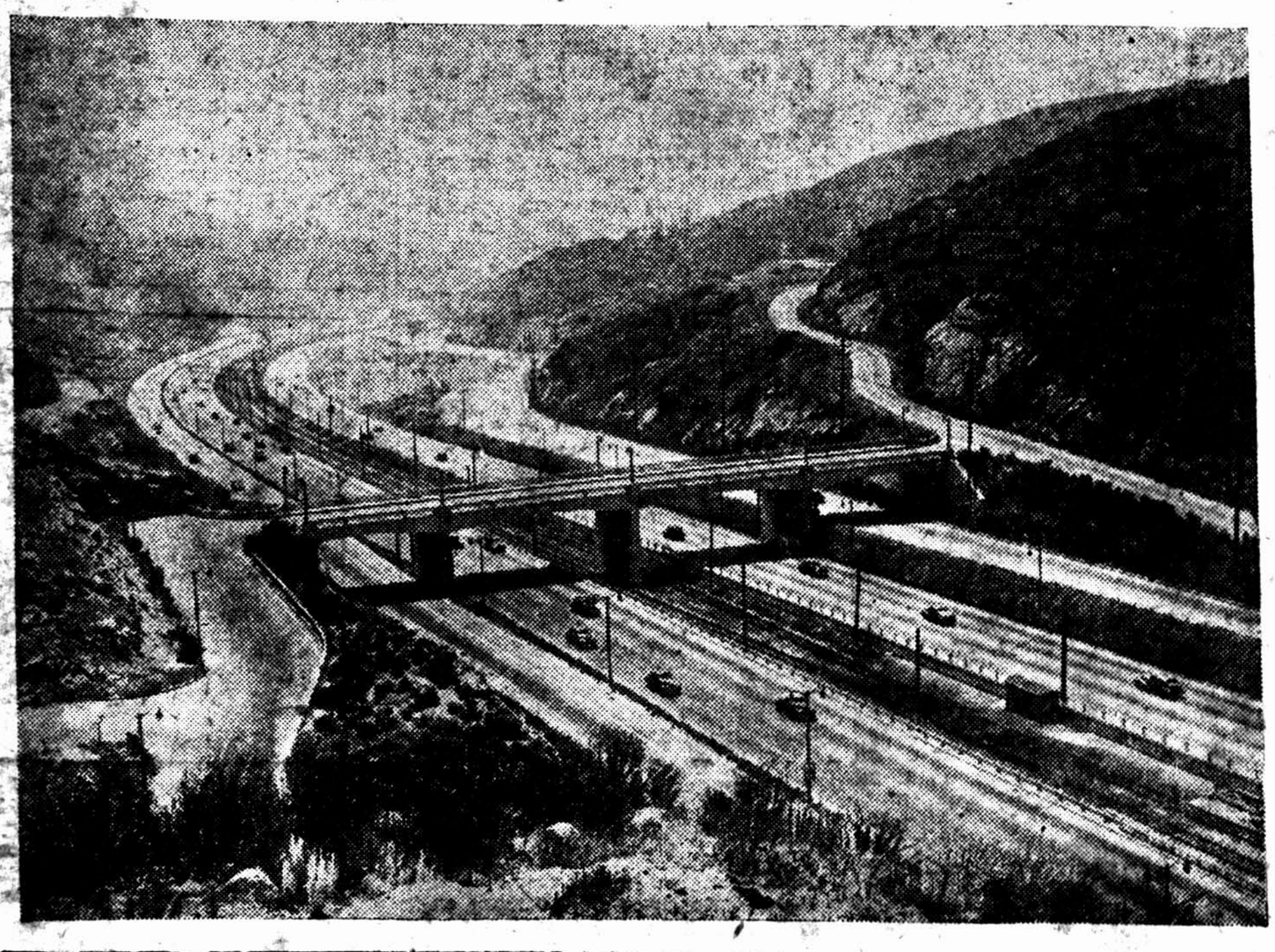
High Mortality

Increased demand called for increased speed of production. In 1913 Ford perfected the present-day moving assembly belt-line technique. Phenomenal reductions were made in the man-hours of labour per car production increased, prices were slashed. In the 18 years between 1908 and 1924 Ford manufactured ten million Model T cars.

The tremendous profits realized by some of the automobile companies

(Continued on page 23)

(Right) Finished cars come off an assembly line in an automobile plant in the United States.



(Left) A steady stream of automobiles rolls over a modern United States highway, the Cahuenga Pass Freeway, which winds through the hills near Los Angeles, California. There are now more than 25 million cars on American roads.

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